

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2289.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Exhibition—South Kensington, will be CLOSED for Alterations and Repairs after SEPTEMBER 10th, and RE-OPEN on MONDAY, October 2nd.

By order of the Trustees. GEORGE SHAPE.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,

SIR ROBERT LIMPY MURCHISON, Bart. F.R.S. &c.

During the Twenty-first Session, 1871-72, which will commence on the 2nd of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By E. Frankland, Ph.D. F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, LL.D. F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By W. H. Miller, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsey, LL.D. F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodere, M.A.
8. Physics. By Frederic Guthrie, F.R.S.
9. Mechanical Drawing. By the Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

The Fee for Students attending of becoming Associates is £25. in one sum, or entrance, or two annual payments of £12.50, each, at the Laboratory.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Sir F. Smith, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Sir R. L. Murchison. Tickets in general Course of Lectures are sold at 10s. 6d. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Customs, Acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced prices. Science Teachers are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several other noble and distinguished persons, and several others have also been admitted to the Laboratory. For a Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, W.

THOMAS MERRIS, Registrar.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Classes in this Department provide for all the requirements of those who, having passed the preliminary Examination, are about to qualify themselves to pass the final Examination in the Professional Subjects.

The Government have publicly pledged themselves that at the final Examination, on which the obtaining of Appointments will depend, those Candidates who may acquire their professional knowledge at Institutions other than Cooper's-hill College shall be placed on a footing of perfect equality with those taught at that College, so that the latter will have no special advantage in the final competition.

Students attending the Classes in the Faculty of Arts will receive instruction in all the subjects necessary for those who are preparing for future preliminary Examinations. Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the various Classes, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

July 14th, 1871.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The late Professor, E. J. POYNTER, Esq. A.R.A., will deliver an INAUGURAL LECTURE, open to the Public, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, October 4th.

The CLASSES for Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture will begin on MONDAY, October 9th.

The late Mr. Felix Slade has, by his will, founded Six Scholarships, of £50. per annum each, for the year, by Students of the College, for proficiency in Drawing, Painting, and Sculpture.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting Fees, times of Class Meetings, and other particulars, may be obtained on application at the College, Gower-street, W.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

September 1st, 1871.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Session

1871-72. The Session of the FACULTY OF MEDICINE will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 2. Introductory Lectures at 3 p.m.

The Session of the Faculty of ARTS and LAWS (including the Department of the Fine Arts) will begin on TUESDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture at 3 p.m., by Professor ROBINSON SMITH, M.A. Inaugural Lecture for the Department of Fine Arts, on WEDNESDAY, October 4, at 3 p.m., by Professor E. J. POYNTER, A.R.A.

The Session of the Faculty of SCIENCE (including the Department of the Applied Sciences) will begin on TUESDAY, October 3. The EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, Shorthand, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 2.

The SCHOOL for BOYS between the ages of 7 and 16 will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 26. Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days and Hours of Attendance, &c., and copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes open to Competition by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Examinations, and also that for the Andrews Entrance Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science), will be held at the College on the 28th and 29th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1871.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Display of Great Fountains at 3.

TUESDAY.—Theatrical Performance at 3.—Fireworks at 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—Orchestral Concert of Classical Music.

THURSDAY.—Theatrical Performance at 3.

FRIDAY.—Opera at 3.

The Fine Art Courts and Collections—the Technological and Natural History Collections—all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature, and the Gardens and Park, always open.

Musical and Fountain Daily.

Admission, all days, ONE SHILLING, except Saturday, HALF-A-CROWN. Guinea Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The SATURDAY CONCERTS

will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, 30th of September.

Serial Stall subscribers not having received official notification of the above, are requested to forward address to Ticket-office, Crystal Palace, without delay. The Subscription List will close on Saturday, 16th inst.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

of 1871, will CLOSE on the 30th SEPTEMBER.

Admission DAILY, except WEDNESDAYS, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., ONE SHILLING. On WEDNESDAYS, HALF-A-CROWN.

ONE SHILLING. On WEDNESDAYS, HALF-A-CROWN.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS,

LEITH, October 4th to 11th.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P. G.C.B.

President. The Congress of Departments: Jurisprudence, W. Vernon Harcourt Esq. Q.C. M.P.; Education, Edward Baines, Esq. M.P.; Health, George Goschen, Esq. F.R.S.; Economy and Trade, William New, Esq. F.R.S.

An Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances will be held in connection with the Congress.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained of the General Secretary, 1, Adams-street, Adelphi, W.C.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,

STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

Session, 1871-72.

This College supplies, as far as practicable, a complete Course of Instruction in Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL, MINING, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE.

A Diploma of Associates of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

The Course of Instruction is recognized by the Secretary of State for India as qualifying for Appointments in the Engineering Department.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of £50. each yearly, with Free Education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for two years. Two bursaries Vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College. There are also Nine Exhibitions attached to the College, of the yearly value of £25. each, with Free Education and Laboratory Instruction, tenable for three years. Three bursaries, each yearly, are awarded at the Annual May Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

The Fees are £2. for each Course, or £10. for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory.

The Laboratory Fee is £12. for the full Course of Nine Months, or £2. per month.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Applied Mathematics, Mechanism and Machinery, Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical, Mechanical and Engineering Drawing, Experimental Physics, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Botany, Zoology, Geology and Palaeontology, Mining, Surveying, Agriculture.

The Laboratory is open for instruction in Practical Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Assaying, from 10 to 4 o'clock every Week-day during the Session, except Saturdays and Holidays.

The Session commences on MONDAY, October 2.

Programmes may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

The SESSION 1871-72 will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 17th of October, when the Supplemental Scholarship and other Examinations will be proceeded with, as laid down in the Prospectus.

The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th of October.

Further information, and copies of the Prospectus, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,

W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway, August 22, 1871.

OWENS COLLEGE.—THE NEXT SESSION

COMMENCES on the 1st of OCTOBER. Prospectuses either

for the Day or Evening Classes will be forwarded, gratis, on application.

THE CALENDAR of the COLLEGE, containing full details respecting the Courses of Study, Entrance Examinations, Scholarships, and Examinations for Degrees in the University of London, &c., may be obtained from the Bookellers, and at the College, price 2s. 6d. (by post, 3s. 12d.).

J. B. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE-CLASS

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMPANY (Limited).

Chairman—Earl Cowper, K.G.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P.

HEAD MASTERSHIP.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Rev. William Grooms, M.A., the late Head Master, the Directors require a Head Master for the School.

The School is situate in the parish of Kempston, adjoining the town of Bedford.

The School is fitted for 300 boarders, and is quite full. Candidates to communicate with the Secretary, and furnish copies of their Testimonials on or before the 15th of September next.

Candidates not more than 40 years of age will be preferred. Salary, 400l. per annum, and a Capitation-fee of 12l. for every boy over the number of 180. Residence free of rent, rates and taxes.

THOMAS W. TURNLEY, Secretary.

Bedford, August 13, 1871.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ABERDEEN.

The Office of TEACHER of ARITHMETIC and MATHEMATICS in the Grammar School of Aberdeen being about to become VACANT, Candidates are requested to lodge their Applications, along with Testimonials for Degree in the University of London, &c., may be obtained from the Bookellers, and at the College, price 2s. 6d. (by post, 3s. 12d.).

The successful candidate will be required to enter on his duties on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next.

Information regarding the duties and emoluments of the Office may be received on application to Mr. ALEXANDER MARTIN, the Rector of the School.

Town House, Aberdeen, 4th September, 1871.

SEASIDE—WATFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

FOLKESTONE (near The Leas).

Principal—Mr. J. W. ROBERTS.

A thorough Education and Liberal Treatment. Sea-bathing. Preparation for Examination and Commercial Purposes. Highest references.

NOTICE.—THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—This

Work, advertised in the Athenæum of Sept. 2 as about to be published, was inserted in error. The work is printed only for Private Circulation.

18, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE HARTLEY INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON.

—The PROSPECTUS of the Departments of General Literature, Engineering and Technical Science, and Preliminary Medical Education, may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL.

CLAPHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CLAPHAM,

S.W.; with SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for Candidates preparing for the Civil and Military Services, Home and Indian.

Head Master—The Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.

The next Term will commence on September 18.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE FOR LADIES,

115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

The JUNIOR TERM begins September 18th.

The SENIOR TERM November 1st.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, &c., may be had on application to the LADY RECTRESS.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 48 and 49,

BEDFORD-SQUARE.

Founded 1848. Incorporated 1868.

The SESSION 1871-72 will BEGIN THURSDAY, October 12. Prospectuses may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,

UNION-ROAD, CLAPHAM-RISE.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, Sept. 15th, when Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Latin, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October.

RESIDENCE IN GERMANY.—BERLIN.—

A RETIRED OFFICER of the Prussian Artillery RECEIVES into his Family GENTLEMEN who are desirous of learning the German Language, or of studying in Berlin. He is willing and competent to assist them in every branch of study. Highest references. German and English given.—Address MALIN STRASSE, Charlottenburg, Strasse 5, Berlin.

GERMANY.—YOUNG LADIES wishing for

Improvement would find excellent Masters at Schwerin, the capital of Mecklenburg, where a Private Family offers the Comfort of Home with great Educational Advantages. Parents are received with their Daughters, if desired.—Address GERMANY, 5, Sloane-street, Belgrave, London.

GERMANY, HEIDELBERG.—Miss CAPELLE

receives a FEW YOUNG LADIES to educate and perfect in Modern Languages and Music. Home Comforts; English Diet. Escort offered.

DR. EHRENBaum, late Professor at the Royal

Military College, Sandhurst, wishes to give LESSONS in GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE to Ladies and Gentlemen; Schools as well as to Private Parties. He is in possession of the Encouragement of the Civil and Military Authorities.—London, 28, Store-street, W.C.

GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.—

Dr. HEINEMANN, Professor at the Crystal Palace School of Arts, will resume his LESSONS and CLASSES in SEPTEMBER. He is open for a few additional Engagements in superior Schools and Colleges. Dr. Heinemann continues to deliver Lectures on Scientific Subjects.—For Prospectus apply 21, Northumberland-place, Bayswater, W.

LECTURE ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

TO INSTITUTES AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

In Town and Country.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Professor at the Crystal Palace School, and Chairman of Council of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, is now open to make arrangements with Institutes, &c., to DELIVER HIS LECTURE on PRINCE BISMARCK.—Dr. H., 21, Northumberland-place, Bayswater, W.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EDUCATION in

BRIGHTON, 18, HOLLAND-ROAD.

Mlle. CRIBBS, late Directrice of a well-known Institution in the Parc de Neuilly, Paris, receives a limited number of PUPILS, French and English. To Parents desirous of completing their Daughters' Education, this School offers the highest educational advantages, combined with the comforts and freedom of a superior home. The best Masters attend regularly. The highest references to Parents of Pupils in France and England. The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on SEPTEMBER 18th.—A detailed Prospectus will be forwarded on application to Mlle. CRIBBS, 18, Holland-road, Brighton.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG

LADIES, Montmorency House, Harley-road, St. John's Wood, London.

The NEXT TERM will BEGIN on FRIDAY, September 15.

MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S COURSES of

Ancient History (Ethnology, the Savage and Civilisation, &c.), English Language and Literature (The Drama), Critical Study of English Literature, and English Reading and Composition, will RE-COMMENCE early in OCTOBER.—Miss Drewry has some time dispensed for Classes in Schools.—143, King Henry's-road, Upper Avenue-road, N.W.

MRS. J. W. BROWN receives PUPILS for the

study of LANDSCAPE PAINTING. Very advantageous terms offered for a Course of Lessons or a Resident Pupils. Numerous Sketches from Nature can be seen.—20, Lupus street, South Belgrave.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN (who have no Family),

living near Regent's Park, RECEIVE as BOARDERS Four Young Gentlemen preparing for Examinations at the University of London.

Ample accommodation is provided,—each Gentleman having a separate bedroom allotted to him, and three other rooms being entirely set apart for purposes of study.

Terms, One Hundred Guinea per Session. Excellent references will be given.—Address F. G. S. Lewis's Library, 136, Gower-street, London, W.C.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—New Students must present themselves on TUESDAY, October 3.

The College Theological Testament can be obtained by
A. Graduates in Arts of any British University, in three terms.
B. Associates of the Gen. Lit. Dep. of King's College, in six terms.
C. All duly qualified persons of 21 years of age, in six terms.
Two Studentships of the value of 30*l.* for two years will be adjudged by examination to those entering the College in October next.
There is also a Preparatory Class for those wishing to pass the Entrance Examination.
For information apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—New Students will be admitted on TUESDAY, October 3.

The Department is thus divided:—
I. The Classical Division (embracing Classics, Mathematics, English History, and Modern Languages).
II. The Modern Division, which provides a system of liberal Education, including English, Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, and Free-hand Drawing.
For information apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—New Students will be admitted on TUESDAY, October 3.

The Course of Study provides a System of practical Education for Young Men who intend to engage in Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Chemical and Manufacturing Art. This Department has attached to it a Workshop, also Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Laboratories.
Two Exhibitions of 50*l.* and 25*l.* will be given at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term, by Competitive Examination amongst the Students matriculating at that time. The subjects of Examination will be Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Mathematics applied to Mechanics.
For information apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The EVENING CLASSES.—These Classes will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Oct. 9, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Physics, and Natural Science, Political Economy, Mineralogy, Geology, Law, and Public Speaking.
For the Prospectus apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The SCHOOL.—New Pupils will be admitted on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. There are three Divisions:—

1. Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, which is intended to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature and Medical Departments of the College, and for the Learned Professions.
2. Division of Modern Instruction is intended to prepare Pupils for General and Mercantile Pursuits, for the Department of Engineering and Architecture in the College, and for the Military Academies.
3. Lower School.—This Division includes Boys over Eight Years of Age, and is intended to give a complete Course of Education up to such a point as will prepare them to enter with advantage either of the two Senior Divisions.
For information apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, Oct. 2, with an Introductory Lecture by Dr. RUTHERFORD.

Warrford Scholarships.—Students entering the Medical Department of this College in October next, will have the exclusive privilege of contending for two Scholarships of 20*l.* each for three years. These Scholarships are given for proficiency in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, and Modern Languages. The subjects may be obtained from the Secretary.
Five Medical Scholarships are awarded at the close of each Winter Session for proficiency in Professional Subjects—viz., one of 40*l.* for two years; one of 20*l.* for one year; and three of 10*l.* for one year.
For further information apply personally, or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCT. 2. Students can reside within the Hospital Walls, subject to the College regulations.
For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College, or at the Museum or Library.
A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Open SCHOLARSHIP and EXHIBITION in NATURAL SCIENCE.

A Scholarship of the value of 40*l.*, tenable for three years, and an Exhibition of the value of 20*l.* for one year, will be awarded by open Competitive Examination in Natural Science, at St. Mary's Medical School, on September 25th and following days.
Any person will be eligible as a candidate who has passed an Examination qualifying him to register as a Medical Student, provided he has not previously completed a full year of medical study at a recognized Hospital.
Candidates are requested to call personally upon the Dean at the School, on Monday, Sept. 25th, between the hours of 8 and 5 p.m., and to bring with them a certificate of having passed the required preliminary Examination.
Further information as to the subjects of Examination, and the conditions under which the Scholarship and Exhibition will be held, may be obtained from Dr. Cheadle, the Dean, or from Mr. Knott, the Registrar, at the Hospital.
W. R. CHEADLE, M.D., Dean of the School.

CANCER HOSPITAL (1851), Brompton, 167, Piccadilly.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury, in a Sermon preached by His Grace on behalf of this Hospital, said:—

"There is no disease more pitiable than that to which this Institution is especially devoted. From the first symptoms of attack one long course has commonly been prognosticated—a fearful looking for of a lingering progress towards a death of anguish. Could the greatness of the suffering be laid before you—could you be shown its severity, so as to see it in its true proportions and natural colours, no one endured with the feelings of humanity could resist the spectacle; they would think all they possessed a trifling sacrifice if, at such a price, they could mitigate such misery, and yet they know that those sufferings exist as surely as if they were spread before their eyes. This, therefore, is a case in which I may justly ask your liberal contributions, that the relief afforded by this Hospital may more nearly approach the amount of misery it endeavours to remove."

NEW WARD OPENED, which entails a much larger expenditure.
Treasures—Geo. T. Hertlet, Esq., St. James's Palace.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand.
Out-patients' Establishment and Office, 167, Piccadilly (opposite to Bond-street).

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

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MUDIE'S LIBRARY, CROSS-STREET, MANCHESTER,
And from all Booksellers in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),

NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CITY OFFICE—4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY

(LATE HOOKHAM'S),

15, OLD BOND-STREET, W.

The New Lists of Books in Circulation and on Sale at the ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application. WILLIAM P. KENNEDY, Manager.

THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY COMPANY, having transferred the Business at 15, OLD BOND-STREET to MUDIE'S LIBRARY, I beg hereby respectfully to acquaint the esteemed Patrons of the Old Establishment that all my Letters have necessarily been intercepted since the date of the Transfer (August 17), and that I am no longer responsible for the treatment they may experience at the old address.

THOMAS HOOKHAM, late General Manager.
1, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount, according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with List of New Publications, gratis and post free.—* * * A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books offered for sale at greatly reduced prices may also be had, free, on application.—BORN'S, CUCKER'S, HOGSON'S, and SANDWICH & O'LEARY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY and DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, 32, Soho-square.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 3rd.

LECTURES.

Mechanical Dentistry—Mr. J. S. Turner, M.R.C.S. L.D.S., on Wednesday, at 7 P.M.
Metallurgy in its Application to Dental Purposes—Mr. G. H. Makins, M.R.C.S. F.C.S., on Friday, at 6.30 P.M.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence in MAY, 1872.
Dental Surgery and Pathology—Mr. Cartwright, F.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 8 A.M.
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative)—Mr. G. S. Tomes, B.A. Oxon., M.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 9 A.M.

General Fee for Special Lectures required by the Curriculum, 15*l.* 15*s.*

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON.

Monday, 9 A.M. .. Mr. Fox .. Mr. Moon.
Tuesday, .. Mr. Underwood .. Mr. Medwin.
Wednesday, .. Mr. Gregson .. Mr. C. S. Tomes.
Thursday, .. Mr. Coleman .. Mr. Lane.
Friday, .. Mr. H. Harding .. Mr. Barlett.
Saturday, .. Mr. A. Hill .. Mr. Scully.
Dental House-Surgeon, Mr. Mordaunt Stevens, who attends daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Fee for Two Years' Hospital Practice required by the Curriculum, 15*l.* 15*s.*
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the DENTAL OFFICE of the day, or the Treasurer, Mr. S. CARTWRIGHT.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, AMANUENSIS, &c.—A Gentleman, who has received a University Education, offers his Services in above capacity. Has had similar experience. Acquires: Verbatim Shorthand, Accounts, and a general knowledge of Business matters. First-class references.—Address R. N., 13, St. David-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

LITERATURE

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The House of Percival. By the Rev. J. C. Boyce. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Agent of Broome Warren. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Is Lady Clara Dead? 3 vols. (Arnold.)

A Man of the People: a Tale of 1848. By MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. From the French, by the Translator of 'The Blockade.' 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

The Nomads of the North: a Tale of Lapland. Translated from the Swedish of G. H. Mellin, by J. Lovel Hadwen. (Tinsley Brothers.)

MR. BOYCE, if we read his character aright, is an excellent parish clergyman, of temperately High Church views. We have, therefore, no doubt that he has many most important concerns which must occupy all his attention, and leave little time for the lower aims of the aspirant to literary honours. His present venture in the field of fictitious literature is, we doubt not, a very imperfect criterion for the estimate of his mental powers. It would be uncharitable to suppose that so excellent a man could ever have been really troubled by questions of ecclesiastical millinery, or that one who can bewail so feelingly the necessities of the too-prolific Fathers of the Church, could ever have been exercised by the Roman heresy which restricts the Christian priest to celibacy. Still less can we imagine that one to whom the serious errors of mankind are doubtless too familiar, would be inclined to fix the date of the downward progress of a profligate from the hasty moment when he was induced by lewd companions to commence a game of billiards in the small hours of a Sunday morning. That one of the ewe-lambs of the flock, the pride and care of a shepherd of the Anglican persuasion, should, in a moment of misguided zeal, have "leapt the dyke" into a more widely accommodating fold, is, no doubt, a discouragement worth recording by a faithful pastor; yet, even for such a subject of uneasiness, a three-volume novel would seem rather an unwieldy safety-valve. We are, therefore, fairly at a loss to divine the *teterrima causa* of this outburst, or prophecy. It contains nothing but the slightly professional topics which we have indicated to distinguish it from any other three volumes of fictitious lore. Down to the very baronet, common to all novels, it pursues the beaten track of such productions; and though the style, as one might expect, is everywhere that of an educated gentleman, no special qualifications are evident which might tempt a venture so gratuitous. Sir Lionel Grey, the billiard-player above mentioned, sets up a supposititious heir to certain estates to spite his wife's relations. He is punished by the loss of much worldly substance, and the less serious ruin of his mental faculties. Meanwhile the real heir, who has been living in his enemy's house as tutor to the changeling, has won the affections of the baronet's daughter, in spite of some lukewarm rivalry on the part of the estimable young clergyman who has "opinions" on the celibacy of the priesthood.

A legal duel between two country attorneys results in the triumph of virtue, represented by Mr. Blunt, over fraud, advised by Mr. Quillit; one lady (a widow and past her first youth) is received into some convent or sisterhood; and an unexciting tale is brought to a tranquil conclusion amid a sound of marriage-bells, and with the sanction of all constituted ecclesiastical authorities.

'The Agent of Broome Warren' is a rather stiff book to read, and a very difficult one to criticize. In one respect, certainly, it possesses great claims to commendation. In variety of incident and intricacy of plot it rather resembles the old-fashioned histories of the last century than the very slight pieces of sentiment which form the basis of most modern novels. Its composition must have demanded no slight fertility of invention and no ordinary amount of labour. The enormous amount of evidence required to clear up the mysterious tragedy on which the complications of the plot depend, reminds us more of the labyrinthine details of a recent *cause célèbre* than of the generally needless perplexities which are deemed sufficient to postpone the happiness of predestined candidates for matrimony. Indeed, the intricacies of the trial, and the complete originality of the very whimsical and often impossible personages concerned, give an interest to the book which it would not possess on the ground of any higher merit; for the style is laboured, and affects a kind of jocularly, which soon becomes wearisome: several of the incidents, though in themselves well described, are preposterously improbable; some of the characters—that of Cheek, the agent himself, and more notably that of Mrs. Bloomer—are unnecessarily coarse and repulsive; and the scene is laid in a district unlike any we are acquainted with in rural England. On the last head, however, our author has to some extent disarmed criticism, by choosing a period removed from the present by some forty years,—a period which has certainly made enormous changes in the face of the country. So, with a little stretch of faith, we may accept as true the pictures of the dilapidated, disorderly village, the gipsy-camps in the still wilder forest, the squireens and smugglers, the broken-down sporting parson, the decayed spinsters, and pot-valiant yeomanry. The greater difficulties of communication in those days afford some excuse, though not an altogether satisfactory one, for the ignorance in which Lucy Longland is left as to her father's existence, an ignorance of which the villainous agent makes use to maintain and increase his misused power over her. The character of Mrs. Toogood, the injudicious Lady Bountiful of the village, is exaggerated and absurd at any time or under any circumstances; the whole episode of Miss Penelope's love-affair is coarsely drawn and anything but humorous; and Capt. Cox's attempt at abduction involves many absurdities. We incline to think the Vicar's expedition to France, though improbable and *bizarre* in itself, the narrative of Mr. Cheek's trial, and the description of Lady Goldfield, are the best-written pieces of the book; while in other portions a great deal is lost by ill-judged attempts to be facetious. We willingly acknowledge, however, that the work exhibits throughout unusual vigour, and an exemplary forbearance from everything morbid and unwholesome; and that our author deserves much credit for a not

wholly unsuccessful attempt to revive the old descriptive romance of former days.

Mr. Arnold has published a question in three volumes to which we wish we could conscientiously return an affirmative answer. Unfortunately, a somewhat extended experience of such *vezata questione*, and some not obscure hints held out to us in the course of the present volumes, leave no alternative but to believe that the lady with the aristocratic appellation and (of course equally aristocratic) animal passions is destined to return to life, and trouble the course of other peoples' true-love and the consciences of much-enduring reviewers for at least three volumes more. It is, nevertheless, on every ground, desirable that our author should hide his own shame and that of his heroine in a timely if unlamented grave, and not even for the sake of the deserted husband and the estimable young lady whom he is pining to marry, should we desire the re-appearance of any of the personages concerned. As the siren whose crime gives the story all its interest is of course the central figure in the scene, a slight abridgment of her description and exploits will save our readers the trouble of perusing the more detailed account of her. "One of her chief beauties, indeed her most perfect one, was a figure neither tall nor short, slim nor stout, but so formed as to be perfection, a slender, white, beautifully shaped throat and small head; there ended her claims to classic beauty, all the rest was a mass of incongruities, yet making a *tout ensemble* most dangerously lovely. . . . *Coiffure*, a work of art. . . . Eyes large and dark, very so . . . little nose . . . ever-varying expression. . . . Her morning robe of pale blue muslin, which with its trimmings of lace must have cost a fortune, was simply a morning dress, and therefore in keeping with the day and hour, namely, July the 10th, 4.30 P.M." The same auspicious date, though a rather later period in the day, was remarkable for the following curious piece of grammar, addressed by the demi-classical Clara to the admirer she picked up that afternoon: "Shall we go in the room now and listen to Miss Melville sing 'Robert, toi que j'aime!'"—"Can you ask?" said Guy; and from that moment the impressionable bachelor became the slave of the married woman of thirty. The descent of Avernus is rendered exceptionally easy by the mental and physical charms of so accomplished a mistress. What though Clara has a husband, tall, dark, and fine-looking?—what though the mental equilibrium of an earl is decomposed by his daughter's disgrace? "The reader must make excuses for Guy's passion, remembering that he was of a very impulsive nature, and had never been in love before; added to which Lady Clara was his ideal of womanly beauty." So a very commonplace piece of treachery is perpetrated, the actors in which live more or less agreeably in Italy, till a *Deus ex machina* is provided in the person of a mysterious pretender to Guy Challon's estates, who persuades the former owner of his superior claim, and steps with much ease into the possession of both the lands and the lady. Some less important characters are treated in a conventional style, especially a Miss Clapperclaw, who is set up to be insulted in the unchivalrous manner in which elderly maiden ladies are now-a-days usually treated; and all parties are left in a

state of expectant confusion on Lady Clara's temporary disappearance. To use the author's own expression, "seldom or ever" has it been our fortune to read so utterly worthless a novel, and never have we been less inclined to look forward with patience to a sequel.

MM. Erckmann-Chatrian give us, in the story called 'A Man of the People,' an account of the Revolution of 1848 from the point of view of one who took no small part in it. Jean Pierre Clavel, the hero of the book, is a journeyman cabinet-maker in Paris. He has come to the capital from Saverne, where his youth was spent; and the workshop in which he finds employment almost immediately upon his arrival, is one of those places in which the revolutionary spirit was nurtured by hot discussion and made ripe for an outbreak. Jean Pierre himself is an apt pupil. His independent spirit has shown itself from the very earliest days at school, when he fought his way up in spite of numbers,—during his apprenticeship, when he fell with fury on a man who was a head taller than himself,—in his youth, when he refused the gifts of the relations who had once disowned him. Honest, frank-hearted, and hard-working, Jean Pierre is naturally a favourite with all classes, and he earns the regard of his teacher at school, of his masters when he goes out to work, of friends both at Saverne and Paris, and of all who read the story. With such earnestness as his enlisted in the revolutionary cause, it does not seem strange that the fabric of the French monarchy should have crumbled so quickly, or that the resistance on the part of those in power should have been so half-hearted. But we must remember that Jean Pierre tells his own story, and sees other people through his own eyes. It is in this that the skill of the authors is chiefly shown. They do not recount great events, but place us in the midst of them. We never hear what has been done, but we see what is doing. We are told nothing about the actors, but each one makes himself known to us in his own way.

The process of forming an acquaintance with such characters as Jean Pierre, is more pleasant than that of observing them when they are in the midst of action and excitement; and the quiet scenes of Saverne life are more interesting than the tumult of the Revolution. When Jean Pierre is first taken up by Madame Balais after his own relations have abandoned him,—when he climbs the long flights of stairs in the old-fashioned house which is to be his home,—when he masters his alphabet by great efforts, and is all the keener in his enjoyment of one day's holiday in the week,—when he puts his whole energies into the work he is learning under the quaint old cabinet-maker,—a series of delightful pictures is unrolled before our eyes. No wonder that Jean Pierre himself looked back with regret upon that life from the narrow streets of Paris, remembering his runs through the long grass and his swims in the clear stream under the leaves. No wonder that it was difficult for him to tear himself away from good old Madame Balais, who had been a mother to him,—from M. Nivoi, his kind master,—from the many friends of his youth,—from Annette, his old playmate and his present love. We turn to them again with unsated interest when the story breaks off abruptly, and we hope that when the thread of it is resumed, as

the authors promise, they will not lose sight of our favourites.

The "Nomads of the North" are the Laps who wander with their reindeer over the high table-lands of Sweden and Norway. There is no lack of incident or adventure in the story of their lives; but that story is told in an absurdly inflated style, which is too faithfully followed in the translation. The author has strung together a certain number of episodes which are characteristic of the habits of the Laps, but there is a want of unity in his workmanship. His characters are not consistent with themselves—they act by fits and starts, just as it suits their author; and they always seem to be moved by a desire of illustrating their national customs rather than by anything in harmony with their own nature. This may be partly owing to the author's inability to draw character, and partly also to the mental peculiarities of the Laps, who no doubt differ in many respects from more civilized races. Yet we can hardly understand how such differences would explain the strange phenomenon presented by the hero of the story, who being in every way superior to the rest of his tribe, having been educated in the house of a Swedish pastor, and being well acquainted with the Bible, commits a deliberate murder for no apparent object. If this was the only incident in the book which puzzled us, we might be more disposed to trust to the author's accuracy of observation; but whenever he deals with motives he shows the same uncertainty. In the first chapter we have a body of Laps pursuing a notorious robber, and, on coming up with him, not only allowing him to escape unmolested after he has killed one of their number, but taking charge of his son whom he has brought up to his own pursuits. Whatever may be the value of the story as a picture of life in Lapland, and a collection of scenes of some spirit, we cannot accept it as a truthful index to the national character.

PASCAL.

Pascal: Texte Primitif des Lettres Provinciales, d'après un exemplaire in-4° (1656-1657), où se trouvent des corrections en écriture du temps. Éd. publiée par M. A. Lesieur, et contenant, outre des corrections, toutes les variantes des éditions postérieures. (Hachette & Co.)

How astonished Pascal would be if he could see the sumptuous edition of the 'Lettres Provinciales' which is now lying open on our desk! With what feelings of admiration he would turn to it from the rough, imperfect, clumsy pamphlets printed by stealth in the cellars of the Collège d'Harcourt, and distributed *sub rosa* for fear of the Jesuits! And yet, notwithstanding all the splendours of modern typography and the resources of modern criticism, we must own frankly that to Messrs. Hachette's magnificent quarto we prefer the octavo edition of 1659, faulty as it is, and especially the original *brochures* which appeared in 1656 and 1657; for with these early monuments of Pascal's genius is associated one of the noblest efforts made in defence of truth, and they remind us that the battle waged against Jesuitism by Louis de Montalte had to be fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

Our readers will remember, no doubt, that the emendations introduced nearly thirty years

ago in the text of Pascal's works from an attentive study of the author's MSS. referred chiefly to the 'Pensées.' It was only natural that such should be the case. The 'Provinciales' being a strictly prohibited book during the seventeenth century, no disputes could possibly arise about the various readings of this or that edition; and no French critic who valued his liberty would have dared even to suggest that the pirated reprints published by the Cologne or Amsterdam booksellers did not always produce the *ipsissima verba* of the original. Now, however, a better state of things has come to pass: no one cares about Fathers Bauny, Suarez, or Escobar; and although morality is still very far from what we hope it will be some day, yet the struggle is no longer carried on within the narrow boundaries of Jansenism.

The 'Lettres Provinciales' may be appreciated by us as a purely literary work, and it is from the point of view of literature alone that M. A. Lesieur has prepared himself for the discharge of his editorial duties. We need scarcely say that the result has been most successful.

Pascal's brilliant controversial pamphlets met at once with an amount of popularity which the state of religious feeling in France at the time when they first appeared sufficiently justifies. Besides the various editions published under the author's superintendence, reprints more or less faulty were issued abroad, by booksellers who heeded little the laws of copyright, and who were glad enough to show both to the Arminians and the Gomarists how freedom of thought fared in the dominions of His most Christian Majesty. The copy from which the present edition has been given is particularly valuable, because it contains marginal notes written by a contemporary of Pascal. Let us quote here a passage from M. Lesieur's Preface:—

"Notre précieux exemplaire in-4° paraît avoir été la base ou l'une des bases de l'édition in-8° de 1659. Cette édition contient environ 285 leçons qui diffèrent plus ou moins du texte primitif. De ces 285 leçons, il y en a 97 qu'on peut lire dans les notes marginales de notre exemplaire in-4°. Si l'auteur inconnu de ces corrections les avait transcrites purement et simplement d'après un exemplaire imprimé de 1659, au lieu de les tirer de son propre fonds, il est probable qu'elles seraient sans rature. Or il n'en est point ainsi. Dans la 7^e Provinciale, par exemple, le texte original porte: 'Ce n'est pas là proprement permettre le duel. Au contraire, il évite de dire que c'en soit un, pour rendre la chose permise, tant il la croit défendue.' Notre correcteur anonyme, qui n'était pas sans doute satisfait de cette leçon, veut la modifier. Il écrit d'abord: 'Ce n'est pas là proprement permettre le duel. Au contraire, il croit la chose tellement défendue' puis, se ravisant, il efface cette première correction et y substitue celle-ci: 'il le croit tellement défendu que, pour le rendre permis, il évite de dire que c'en soit un,' leçon qu'on retrouve textuellement dans l'édition in-8° de 1659, et dans toutes les éditions suivantes qui l'ont copiée. Ce n'est pas tout. Si notre inconnu a jugé à propos de modifier 97 passages sur 285 qui n'ont pas échappé à la critique de l'édition de 1659, il a soin d'en laisser 188 intacts, c'est à dire, qu'il a désavoué 181 corrections sur 285. Pour compensation, il a modifié 96 passages auxquels ni l'édition de 1659, ni aucun autre n'ont jamais songé. Ces corrections lui ont coûté quelque peine, car elles sont souvent retouchées. Pascal et ses amis n'ont pas cru devoir les admettre. Nous les inscrivons fidèlement au bas de la page à laquelle elles se rapportent. Elles sont complètement inédites."

Such, in a few words, is the history of M. Lesieur's annotated copy of the 'Lettres Provinciales.' We are not told anything about its origin, but there can be no doubt that it is a bibliographical curiosity, and we are glad that the marginal readings it contains are now published. Our critic has added much to the value of his undertaking by giving us, so to say, a fac-simile of the first quarto edition together with the *variae lectiones* of all the succeeding ones. He has also consulted the Latin translation which Nicole brought out in 1658 under the title, 'Ludovici Montaltis Litteræ Provinciales de Morali et Politica Jesuitarum disciplina à Willelmo Wendrockio Saliburgensi Theologo, & Gallica in Latinam Linguam translata, et Theologicis Notis illustrata.' This version is of great literary merit, and it enables us besides to determine a few bibliographical questions connected with the French original. Thus, in the first Provincial Letter, Pascal is made to say by modern editors, "Vous le direz (the expression *pouvoir prochain*), ou vous serez hérétique, et M. Arnauld aussi; car nous sommes le plus grand nombre; et, s'il est besoin, nous ferons venir tant de Cordeliers que nous l'emporterons. *Je les viens de quitter sur cette dernière raison.*" Now Wendrock (Nicole) translates the last clause of this sentence in the following manner: "Hic illos tam solidè ratione utentes reliquit"; and if we look at the quarto edition of 1657, we find the words, "Je les viens de quitter sur cette solide raison."

Again (second Provincial Letter), we are accustomed to read: "Si l'on ne vous servoit à table que deux onces de pain et un verre d'eau par jour, seriez vous content de votre prier qui vous diroit que cela seroit suffisant pour vous nourrir, sous prétexte qu'avec autre chose qu'il ne vous donneroit pas, vous auriez tout ce qui vous seroit nécessaire pour vous nourrir?" Nicole translates the first *pour vous nourrir* by *ad lautissimum prandium*, takes no notice of the second, and leaves untranslated *à table* and *par jour*. Accordingly we once more turn to the quarto, and we find, "Si l'on ne vous servoit à dîner... un verre d'eau, seriez-vous content... seroit nécessaire pour bien dîner?" In the third Provincial the quarto editions say: "La vérité est si délicate que, si peu qu'on s'en retire, on tombe dans l'erreur; mais cette erreur est si délicate que, sans même s'en éloigner, on se trouve dans la vérité. Il n'y a qu'un point imperceptible entre cette proposition (Arnauld's proposition) et la foi." Now, there exists a quarto copy of the same letter, printed separately, which gives the entire quotation, as we have just transcribed it, with the exception that, instead of the words *entre cette proposition et la foi*, the printer has put, *entre la vérité et la foi*; this is evidently a blunder, and it proves that several quarto editions of the 'Lettres Provinciales' were published from time to time. In the first duodecimo edition of 1657 the misprint was carefully corrected; the octavo of 1659 suppressed the entire beginning of Pascal's discussion, and commenced the sentence at the words, *Il n'y a qu'un point imperceptible entre cette proposition et la foi*, adopting the reading which we find in M. Lesieur's quarto copy and in the first duodecimo of 1657. The second duodecimo, on the other hand, followed by all the reprints published since the year 1659, gives the passage as follows: "La vérité est si délicate que *pour peu* qu'on s'en retire, on tombe

dans l'erreur; mais cette erreur est si délicate que, *pour peu* qu'on s'en éloigne, on se trouve dans la vérité. Il n'y a qu'un point imperceptible entre cette proposition et la foi." Nicole seems almost to have anticipated the scruples of the 1659 editor, for in his Latin translation (1658) he, too, strikes his pen through the opening clause of Louis de Montalte's phrase, and gives us the version merely of the concluding words: *Il n'y a qu'un point imperceptible entre cette proposition et la foi*. "Inter fidem et hanc Arnaldi periodum individuus quidam lines sic oculis inconspicuis ut merito..." But our readers will no doubt regret, together with M. Lesieur and ourselves, that the excellent piece of humour, *sans même s'en éloigner, on se trouve dans la vérité*, should have been altered into *pour peu qu'on s'en éloigne, on se trouve dans la vérité*.

The remark that the French classics of the seventeenth century require to be carefully compared with the original MSS. has now become quite commonplace; but although Messrs. Cousin and Faugère set the example by publishing the true text of Pascal's 'Pensées,' it is somewhat singular that the 'Lettres Provinciales' had remained hitherto neglected. We know, indeed, that M. Faugère was engaged in preparing for Messrs. Hachette's 'Grands Écrivains de la France' an edition of the great Port-Royalist philosopher, and now that the war with Prussia is over this splendid collection will no doubt be resumed; at the same time M. Lesieur has in the case of the Provincial Letters considerably facilitated the work of his confrère, and unless fresh MS. documents are discovered M. Faugère will have scarcely anything to do, except to reprint the volume we are now reviewing, adding a biographical chapter, a few notes and an index.

The attempts made by purists to correct the style of Pascal and, in point of fact, to tame it down, remind us how entirely the illustrious author of the 'Lettres Provinciales' stands by himself amongst the *littérateurs* who belonged to the Jansenist school. If you utter the two words *style Janséniste* you immediately conjure up a kind of writing which is the very opposite of the terseness, the eloquence, and the pungent wit which characterize Pascal. Long periods, sentences elaborately constructed occur at once; nothing striking, nothing coming up to the tone of sharp and brilliant discussion; the imagination of the reader remains unmoved, and the monotony of the same arguments repeated *ad nauseam* is never relieved by a single metaphor. Turn over, if you have the patience to do so, Arnauld's ponderous quartos, open the letters of Saint Cyran, and there you have the *style Janséniste* in all its native dryness. The Jesuits had made the same remark long ago, and although we are scarcely justified in registering their opinion against such decided adversaries as *ces Messieurs de Port-Royal*, yet the critiques of Father Daniel and Father Vavassor, referring as they do to mere questions of style, are perfectly true. Most persons who know anything of French literature have read Daniel's 'Entretiens de Cléante et d'Eudoxe sur les Lettres Provinciales' (1694); but few would suspect that one of the best appreciations of the Port-Royalists as writers is to be found in Vavassor's 'Dissertatio de Libello Suppositio, ad Antonium Arnaldum.' "Gentlemen," said the Jesuit father, "you have no idea of what a short, terse phrase really is: *quid*

cæsim sit, quid membratim dicere." Well, this reproach, exactly applicable to Arnauld and Le Maître, is quite meaningless when we think of Pascal—the Pascal of the Provincial Letters. Nothing is less *Jansenist* than his style; and the critics who, like Father Daniel, endeavoured to bring in against Louis de Montalte the same bill which was true with respect to the learned but dull author of the 'Traité de la fréquente Communion,' ended by making themselves ridiculous. The chief merit of the 'Lettres Provinciales' is, that they interested the whole community in a question originally supposed to concern theologians alone, and by shifting adroitly the ground of the dispute so as to embrace the everlasting axioms of morality and virtue, they enlisted against the Jesuits all those who love the truth.

We may just notice, before we conclude this review, that the accuracy of Pascal's quotations has often been challenged, and that he is still represented by many friends of the Jesuits as being not only extremely unfair, but also scandalously and consciously apt to deal in garbled extracts from works on casuistry. We grant that in composing his 'Lettres Provinciales' Pascal frequently trusted either to his memory or to his friends for the passages upon which he grounded his arguments; but the blunders of which he was guilty are merely of a verbal character, and such as would scarcely have been noticed in the writings of any other author.

History of Plymouth, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By R. N. Worth. (Plymouth, Brindson & Son.)

WHAT Longfellow has said of Plymouth is very true, "It is a notable old town." Any visitor who walks through our London Guildhall, and just looks up at the stalwart, not to say sacred, figures of Gog and Magog, has the first chapter of the history of Plymouth before his eyes. Sacred figures, do we say? One of them is an impostor, perhaps both are. Gog and Magog only delude the denizens of Cockayne. The figures are Goetmagog and Corineus. When the first Trojan visitors to Britain were at what was afterwards Plymouth, they held a sort of picnic, at which they were attacked by the aboriginal giants. The Trojan Corineus had rather a liking for a struggle with Titans. He accordingly attacked Goetmagog, who was twelve cubits high, and could pull up old oaks like young hazel wands. The giant gave the Trojan a hug which broke his ribs, but Corineus won the victory by hurling the rib-breaker over the rocks, whereby he was slain. If this story be not true, why was the Hoe once called Lam-Goemagot? We would not presume to answer, any more than we should to conjecture how these early combatants got from Plymouth to their elevation among the gas-lights of Guildhall.

All Plymouth history starts from them, but we are not required to believe in the legend as fact. To our thinking, the most remarkable thing connected with the town is, that a history of it was never before published. Mr. Worth is known as the historian of Devonport. He has done well in accomplishing the present work. Of course, there have been local guides, and notices in county histories; but a volume of upwards of three hundred pages, devoted to the real and progressive history of Plymouth, has now for the first

time appeared. The book, modest, unassuming, and of much value to general as well as particular readers, reflects great credit on the author. No point in Plymouth history has escaped him. The old town, its old times, its old glories, live again in the pleasant details of this book. We again see the congregation of St. Andrews rushing forth joyously in the midst of a sermon to welcome the return of Drake from one of those expeditions which made the name of Englishmen more significant than welcome over a good part of the world. In a history agreeably told, like the one before us, the reader contracts an affection for the people: his sympathies go with them. For our parts, we cannot read that "in 1537, Henry Harfam, 'custumer of Plymouth,' was executed at Tyburn," without a sort of compassion for him; especially as he had to come so far for such a very disagreeable purpose. When Mr. Worth adds that "why Harfam was executed does not appear," we give him the benefit of the obscurity, and shall hold him innocent till some future historian can show the contrary. It is to the credit of Plymouth that, throughout the wars of King and Parliament, it stuck to the side it at first espoused, and from the beginning to the end of the struggle was thoroughly Puritan. No other Devonshire borough displayed the same steadfastness. Cornwall, however, was as continuously Royal. It was at Plymouth, too, that William the Third found his first adherents. In fact, most of the *memorabilia* of Plymouth have an honourable aspect. Its commercial history is as entertaining as its political and social history; and we do not know that a holiday-maker can do better than put Mr. Worth's book in his portmanteau, go down to Plymouth by the express, and read on the Hoe, at early hours, such as the Emperor of Brazil approves and practices, this local history, which is so creditable to the industry and ability of its author, Mr. Worth.

An Eastern Love-Story. Kusa Jātakaya: a Buddhist Legend. Rendered, for the first time, into English Verse, from the Sinhalese Poem of Alagiyavanna Mohottāla, by Thomas Steele. (Tribner & Co.)

TRANSLATIONS of Oriental works are seldom popular with English readers. There is much in the style of all Eastern writings—their prolixity, their bombast, and their constant repetitions—which is repugnant to those accustomed to the concise and more matter-of-fact productions of European authors. But though such works can never be generally popular, there is always a small section of the public to whom literal translations from Eastern languages are both interesting and of value. To them, the exactness of the translations is all-important, and free renderings are abhorrent. The one aim of translators, therefore, should be to reproduce the works of their authors as literally as possible. Unfortunately, however, they too often seek to obtain for their books a vague popularity, by attempting to adapt to the taste of their countrymen works which entirely depend on their Eastern character for the interest they possess; and thus, while they fail to catch the general public, they lose the support of those who are really interested in Oriental literature. Mr. Steele is one of these offenders against his own interest and correct taste; and, while we cannot but admire the

courage of a translator who has succeeded in putting into verse a Buddhist legend consisting of 687 stanzas, we can neither applaud the wisdom of the attempt nor congratulate him on the success of his labours.

The 'Kusa Jātakaya' is a poem founded on a prose legend in the 'Pansiyapanas Jātakapota,' or 'Book of the Five-hundred-and-fifty Births,' in which the adventures of the Bōdisat during his life on earth as Kusa, Emperor of Jambudwipa, are recounted. There are many points of interest in the work; constant references are to be found in its pages to Aryan traditions and incidents, and the leading tenets of Buddhist faith are truthfully illustrated. This, however, makes the freeness of Mr. Steele's translation the more to be regretted, especially as his poetic powers are not of the highest order. As an instance of this, we may quote his account of how King Kusa, in a previous state of existence, took food, of which he believed his sister, Prabavati, had unjustly defrauded him, from the begging-bowl of Pasemuni, in these words:—

Then off he ran in eager chase: into the begging bowl
Of Pasemuni, hands he thrust, [nor could himself
control]

The cakes he snatched from him, on whom they were
as gifts bestowed;

And on the selfsame spot he stood: [he stood upon the
road].

Prabavati, we are told, horrified at the deed, supplied the good man with another batch of cakes; and King Kusa, having repented of his anger, restored the food he had snatched away. Pasemuni being thus pacified, the brother and sister besought him to grant them their hearts' desires in the next stage of their existences. To this he acceded, making King Kusa, however, the reverse of beautiful for ever. On this Mr. Steele remarks—

Thus by the meritorious deeds they wrought it did
occur:

According to the prayers preferred, it chanced to him
and her,

And Prabavati afterwards [endowed with magic grace],
And princely Kusa, far renowned, were born of royal
races.

Know ye, O sages, that the face of Kusa was so grim
And hideously foul, because he took the cakes from
Him,

High Pasemuni, angrily, with passion hot and high
[Such deeds of passion never may pass unrequited by].

Our readers will probably be satisfied with these specimens of Mr. Steele's poetic style. At the end of the volume he gives us a few specimens of Sinhalese stories, most of which will be recognized as old friends with new faces by readers who are conversant with the 'Pancha Tantra.' He does not, however, mention the authorities from which he derived them, and thus diminishes the interest with which they would otherwise be received by students of comparative mythology.

NEW LATIN GRAMMARS.

The Public School Latin Grammar. (Longmans & Co.)

A Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius. By Henry John Roby, M.A. Part I. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE first of these two works is complete: a closely-printed small octavo, of more than 500 pages. Only the first part of Mr. Roby's work has yet been published: the second part will contain the Syntax, and we hope it will soon appear. What we have already is what used to be called *Accidence*. Mr. Roby divides his

subject into three books: on Sound, on Inflections, and on Word-Formation. We propose to consider only this portion of the two Grammars in the present review.

One of the principal novelties in these two Grammars is the preliminary discussion of the Latin sounds; their nature, changes, and relation to those of other languages. This had not been done before even by writers who were well qualified to do so. Prof. Key, in his excellent Grammar,—the first which introduced into England the crude-form system, which has been followed with slight modifications by all subsequent authors,—was apparently content to have treated the subject in his 'Alphabet,' &c.; and Dr. Donaldson no doubt considered that enough was given in the 'Varronianus.' But in each of the Grammars before us the history of the Latin sounds is recognized—as it ought undoubtedly to be—as a separate division of the subject. In 'The Public School Grammar,' the first part is on Etymology, and occupies 247 pages; then comes Syntax, in about 200 more; an admirable treatise on Prosody, by Prof. Munro, and a very useful little Appendix on the external relations of Latin, occupies the rest of the book. That part which deals with Etymology is subdivided into Phonology, or Sound-lore; and Morphology, or Word-lore. But the Phonology only occupies about seventeen pages, whilst Mr. Roby's book on Sound contains a hundred; and a Preface and Appendix on the same subject contain about sixty-five more. The "Sound-lore," however, of 'The Public School Grammar' is very good, and really contains in its small compass all the more important phonetic laws. The scale of vowel strength which is given (*a, o, e, u, i*, from strongest to weakest) differs from that given by Corssen, and ordinarily received, in which *u* is regarded as stronger than *e*. No doubt *e* often passes into *u*, as in *pulsus* from *pel*, or *documentum* from *doce*, under the assimilating force of a labial. On the other hand, *u* becomes *e* before *r*; so that historically the precedence can hardly be given to either. But the Latin scale would seem to have followed closely the natural order of the production of the sounds along the palate; and here *u* comes before *e*; so that on physiological grounds it might seem to be placed best after *o*.

Mr. Roby's book on Sound contains much more independent work. Not only is there a great deal of careful and able historical research, which often leads (in our judgment almost always rightly) to conclusions different from those ordinarily accepted; but Mr. Roby has also introduced physiology into grammar, not of course in the body of the work, where it would be out of place, but in an Appendix, where he has given quotations from the two highest English authorities, Mr. Alexander Ellis and Mr. Melville Bell. We hope that Mr. Roby's use of Mr. Bell's results will lead to a fuller recognition of their value. The study of Latin phonetics is thereby raised upon a wider basis: the changes of sound are rendered much more intelligible by reference, not merely to the equally isolated system and changes of some one other language, but to an alphabet which contains all the known powers of each letter in all varieties of human—or at least civilized—speech. Only in this way can we arrive at the probable sounds of the dead languages; we see the number of sounds which are physically possible for each symbol, and then, by careful

examination of the general tendencies of phonetic change in the language, we can select the probable out of the possible sounds. Mr. Roby gives a full account of each of the Latin letters: he gives its probable nature, its "position,"—i. e., the place in a word where it can occur,—its "representation," and its "correspondence." Under the first of these heads are given the substitutes which are found for the letter in Latin words transferred to foreign languages, or the letters in borrowed words which it represented at Rome; the second gives us the form which the same word, common from the beginning to each language, will take in each. Thus, for example, *p* represents *φ* in *purpura*—a word borrowed from the Greek; it corresponds to *φ* in *ops* compared with *ᾠφενος*, each of which is from the same root, but has been modified in one or both of the two languages. It would have been better here if Mr. Roby had given a hint which language had varied in each case: the table is deceptive unless the phonetic laws of the Greek are known. A learner would think that *p* corresponds to *π*, *β*, *φ*, indifferently; whereas the correspondence to *π* is regular, and *β* and *φ* only appear when there has been a peculiar and rare change in the Greek. Still more illusory is the "correspondence" of *v* to *β*; for which are given, amongst others, the examples, *voro*, *βορά*; *volo*, *βούλομαι*. The history of the Greek *β* is perfectly different in these two cases, and nothing is gained for the better understanding of either language by putting them together. We want under this head either something more or something less. Next we have the "substitution" which takes place for each letter in its own language; its "influence" upon other sounds; its "weakness" under their influence. Excepting the one head mentioned above, we think the whole account admirably clear and good. We do not quite see why the labials should have been taken first, and then the other letters, beginning with the gutturals, i. e., from the back of the mouth forwards. Such a scale should naturally end with labials. Gutturals, moreover, pass into labials historically; so that the old order, by which labials are taken last, would seem best. Also we think there is sufficient evidence, by analogy, for the existence of a *z* (= soft *s*) in the old Latin—a sound, of course, quite distinct from the later borrowed *z*. In the Preface there are some splendid discussions on the history or pronunciation of sounds, with respect to which there is difference of opinion amongst scholars, or where the writer had some new views to propound at length. The arguments are generally so condensed that it is hardly possible to do more than to refer to them in a review; especially we may mention the discussion on a supposed *z*-sound of *s*, and another on the origin of *ss*, in both of which Mr. Roby successfully combats Corssen's view; and most especially those on the hard sound of *c* and *g* before *e* and *i*,—which can now hardly be regarded as doubtful,—and on the sound of the *v* consonants. Mr. Roby's arguments confirm, quite independently, those advanced by Prof. Munro in his 'Remarks on Latin Pronunciation' and on other occasions, and establish most conclusively that its sound was either the English *w*, or at least a true labial, and not the English labio-dental, *v*. The great difficulty—the only one which is really serious—that Latin *v* was represented

by Greek *β*, has been disposed of most methodically. Mr. Roby has found, by actual reading of the Greek authors who had most to do with Roman words and matters, that the earlier Greek writers (as Polybius) used *ov*, and not *β*, regularly; that the *β* begins to occur with greater frequency, according to the later date of the author; the *ov* and *β* being about equal in Plutarch in the first century of our era. Now it is impossible to disconnect from this the fact (though Mr. Roby does not press it) that the passage of *v* into *b* in Latin itself was going on at this time regularly in the provincial dialects, though more slowly at Rome; and therefore this gradual increase of *β* in Greek writers is just what ought to be expected. Lastly, Mr. Roby points out that the Greek *β* was, on any hypothesis, a labial, produced by the two lips,—not like our *v*, a labio-dental, produced by the upper teeth and lower lip; and therefore even this *β* is closer to our *v*, which is labial, than to our *w*, which is commonly supposed to represent the Latin *v*.

Mr. Roby will probably be regarded as a heretic in that he departs from Priscian's doctrine of the division of syllables; holding, for example, that we should divide *dignus*, and not *di-gnus*. He believes that Priscian's rule was borrowed from the Greek, and is contrary to the facts of the Latin language. We think he is quite right. Thus, he argues that a vowel is affected by a following consonant, as *r* or *l*, which surely proves that they were sounded together; that the same thing is shown by the "compensation" of lengthening a vowel for the loss of a following consonant, to which the vowel would have had no claim if the consonant had belonged to the following syllable. We think a further argument might be drawn from words like *ignobilis*: when a vowel preceded, the radical *g* could be sounded, which was lost otherwise (*nobilis*). Now the *g* would not have been heard in the one more than the other, if it had not belonged to the *i*.

The morphology of 'The Public School Grammar,' including Flexion, Derivation and Composition (if we except an Appendix on uses and idioms, chiefly of pronouns, prepositions and particles), is about as long as Mr. Roby's two books on Inflexions and Word-Formation. But Mr. Roby's inflexional book is relatively much shorter than the corresponding section of the other Grammar; while the formative part is both relatively and absolutely much more considerable, containing about 130 pages to 18 of 'The Public School Grammar.' In fact, Mr. Roby has rigorously cut out of his inflexions everything which may not be strictly brought under that head. He gives first the inflexions of nouns in two classes, vowel and consonantal, including, under the second, the *i* and *v* stems, just as Curtius has done in his Greek Grammar. Under the vowel stems we get all pronouns (except the personal, which have a page to themselves), only allowing for their irregularities of inflexion, the result of their incessant use, which has worn off their terminations, and partly to their being in some cases older forms; and at the end of the nouns, the adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions are taken, as being unquestionably inflexional forms of disused nominal bases. Numerals, degrees of comparison, &c., are logically excluded, and treated in appendices; comparatives are also described in the formative book as nouns in *-ios*, at page 349, and superlatives

similarly at p. 275. Then come the verb inflexions, attached to the present, perfect, and supine stems. 'The Public School Grammar' adheres more closely to the received arrangement: it includes a list of words which have nothing to do with inflexion, but which are conveniently treated together with the history of the suffixes. It must be tried by the test of use which arrangement is practically the most convenient. We can imagine that for the verbs, that of 'The Public School Grammar' may be found preferable. The formative and the stem suffixes of verbs are so closely connected in character, that a separation of them is not required for convenience, though it may be desirable in a work which lays claim to an historical character. They are considered together in 'The Public School Grammar,' and the account of the verb is completed by giving the root, or "true stem," as it is called. The Appendix on idioms also seems to us very good, and likely to be very useful. It often borders on the domain of syntax; but here again convenience in teaching will probably be attained by it.

In the formative section Mr. Roby's book undoubtedly bears off the palm. It very clearly sets forth the different methods of word-formation: reduplication, internal change (these two are very briefly handled, and indeed belong rather to works which profess to deal with etymology), the use of suffixes, and composition. The last two are fully treated, much more fully than in any Grammar we have ever seen. Lists, "intended to be fairly complete," are given of all derivations, arranged according to the letter which immediately precedes the stem-suffix,—or if there be no stem-suffix, the inflexional suffix. By a "stem-suffix" Mr. Roby means the vowels which distinguish the different classes of nouns, e.g., scrib-*a*, lup-*o*, &c.; while his "derivative" suffixes are the letters which intervene between the stem suffix and the root, e.g., tur-m-*a*, ab-m-*o*, &c. In fact, he breaks up, for grammatical convenience, the class commonly called "formative" suffixes into two parts: a division which is etymologically untenable, and does not seem practically necessary. It results, as Mr. Roby himself allows, in the classification together of nouns which are demonstrably formed by different suffixes. Thus under "labial noun stems" we get together *orbus* and *super-bus*: the hyphen is Mr. Roby's own, for of course he knows quite well that in *orbus* the *b* is radical, in *superbus* it belongs to the suffix: the first is formed by the suffix *-o*, the second by the suffix *-bo*. It may be replied, that if all nouns which were formed by the suffix *o* were put together, the list would be so large as to be practically useless. But we really do not see the use of putting together little lists of words which have no common suffix, when the very principle of arrangement is alphabetical order of derivative suffixes. It is hardly too much to say that the more a student knows of etymology, the less useful will such lists be to him. The account of the fourth method, Composition, is subject to no such deduction. It will be found quite new by most readers, and is most excellent.

We pause here, till the second part of Mr. Roby's work appears. If the Syntax be better than that of his little Grammar, it will be good indeed. We fear that we may hardly have given an adequate idea of the ability, the

learning, and the thoroughness displayed in every page of the part before us. Mr. Roby is a grammarian at heart. The excellence of his work is more than the careful and clear arrangement of well-known material, and the use of all the new help given by comparative grammar. 'The Public School Grammar' has both these merits in a conspicuous degree. But Mr. Roby's book has more; it is marked by the clear and practised insight of a master in his art. It is a book which would do honour to any country.

A DARWINIAN ROMANCE.

Le Vittime. Parte I.—*La Vita e le Opinioni del Dottore Giulio da Mattogrosso.* Per G. Levantini-Pieroni. (Livorno, Zecchini.)

SIGNOR LEVANTINI-PIERONI, who has recently given proofs of his tendencies as a philosopher in his edition of, and commentary on, the works of Carlo Bini, now endeavours to draw the attention of Italians to the theories of Mr. Charles Darwin, by presenting them in the form of a semi-philosophical and semi-romantic essay, of which only 500 copies have been printed. The title of the book, 'The Victims,' seems to promise a work of the same nature as M. Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' but the character of the book is essentially different, for although the author introduces us to several pathetic scenes of suffering and horror, yet the hero of the story, Dottor Giulio da Mattogrosso, round whom all the events of the narrative turn, is strikingly different from Jean Valjean, the hero of 'Les Misérables.' He is, to use the words of the author, "the new Prometheus of the Indo-European race," but he is more practical; for not being able to find the means of contenting all the wretched in the world—because a fatal law renders it necessary that there should be victims—he gives vent to his deep compassion by teaching to his own ruin, the different ways of avoiding such a fate, and these are by labour, instruction, and the overthrow of all superstition.

Starting with the axiom "I am born: therefore I have a right to exist; and whatever means are absolutely necessary for me to live are moral," it is easy to see that Dottor Giulio da Mattogrosso (whose name seems to point at the fact that he will be considered a madman for his pains) is a philanthropist whose brain is teeming with projects of social reform, and who must inevitably, sooner or later, bring down on his own head the hatred and vengeance of those whose interests he attacks. The Doctor, not without apparent reason, succeeds in rousing the suspicions of the authorities, who regard the too fervent disciple of Mr. Charles Darwin as a character dangerous to the state in politics and religion. At first, however, Dottor Mattogrosso becomes popular, and is elected representative in the Chamber of Deputies, but afterwards his influence wanes, and in his attempt to persuade the young son of a wealthy merchant to repair the wrong he had done to a young girl, Carmela Innocenti, by marrying the victim of his passion, he incurs the wrath of the father. In the lawsuit which ensues, he is fired with indignation at the injustice of the decision, and eventually founds a newspaper, *La Ribellione*, to urge social reforms on the Government, which secretly subsidizes an opposition paper, *La Resistenza*, founded by the Conservative party.

At last the struggle becomes too bitter to last: republican ideas are propagated by the *Ribellione*, and the people assemble in the streets to overthrow the monarchy: but the Chamber of Deputies dreading a revolution, appoints the King Dictator for ten years, and Dottor Mattogrosso and all his staff are arrested and sent to prison, where, after five years incarceration, he dies impenitent. Such is the briefest outline of the character of the enthusiastic philanthropist, whom Signor Pieroni has chosen as the principal figure of his story.

It would be a fruitless task to attempt to give the plot of the philosophical novel which Signor Pieroni has written, especially as that is the least important, and the least interesting part of 'Le Vittime,' which consists rather of a series of detached scenes and incidents, of which the doings of Dottor Mattogrosso form the connecting link. The scenes are well described, but the philosophical digressions, the long speeches, and the subordination of all the characters to that of his hero, much detract from the interest of the story. It would be, perhaps, unfair to found too strict a judgment of a long and important work, of which only the first part has appeared, on a portion, in which, as Signor Pieroni says, he only agitates questions, the answers and solutions of which will be found in the second part of 'Le Vittime.' The most enthusiastic admirer, however, of the Darwinian theories would be greatly surprised to find its author described as the "Novello Mosè, nuovo Cristo," destined to be the new legislator of mankind, and whose apostle, Dottor Mattogrosso, not to say Signor Pieroni, openly avows himself to be. Like most disciples, he goes far beyond his master; and the "New Genesis," which the author's hero invents, although it apparently seems a clear exposition of facts, does not appear to rest on any philosophical foundation, but may serve to give a clearer insight into the author's views. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory had Signor Pieroni explained the motives which induced his hero to become so zealous an adherent of Mr. Charles Darwin, but none are given, although on one occasion we find him at his writing-desk surrounded by the accounts of the ancient cosmogonies which are described as "the Fragments of Empedocles, the poem of Lucretius, the Metamorphoses of Ovid, the works of Diderot, of Lamarck, of Lyell, of Humboldt, of Max-Müller, of Marzulus, of Schleicher, and, towering above them all, the works of Charles Darwin." A goodly assembly, no doubt! It is true that Dottor Giulio da Mattogrosso in one part of the work affirms that "he is a Darwinian, because that theory explains all the infinite varieties of the world, and does that without obliging one to seek beyond oneself and beyond the world the cause which produces them;" but this is scarcely sufficient to explain so fervent a faith in the Darwinian theories, as to ruin the happiness of the Doctor and of his family, and to cause the death of the former in a prison, where the entreaties of a priest are unable to prevent him from dying without confession and absolution according to the rites of the Church. Here and there we find that the Doctor is rather puzzled when he has to put into practice his Darwinian theories; as, for instance, in the chapter entitled 'Il Duello,' where Dottor da Mattogrosso attempts to prevent a duel, by

asserting that "according to Darwin, it is an axiom that the preservation of life is the first and the necessary duty of mankind," and is met by the answer, "Yes, but Darwin teaches us that there must be victims and sacrifices, and that in order to secure victory it is necessary that the victims should perish." Here Dottor da Mattogrosso finds that one of his own pupils has, like himself, gone beyond his master. Again, when he endeavours to found a government in accordance with the views of the teacher he invokes to assist him, Dottor da Mattogrosso at first argues that, if he wishes to be consistent with logic, a Limited Monarchy is the form that he must support. "A Republican Government," he says, "apparently seems the best, but does not stand the test of practical application." It would, by its continual changes, increase the number of victims; and therefore he maintains that a Limited Monarchy is not only the best form of government, but that the monarchy should also be hereditary. Eventually, however, he finds that the Darwinian system requires a Republican Government. One of the best chapters of 'Le Vittime' is where a discussion arises between Dottor da Mattogrosso and his wife; the latter refuses to believe that every action of man is egotistical, whereupon the Doctor retorts, "Yes, even your love is egotistical;" but his wife, Nella, refuses to be convinced, and the Doctor is obliged to confess himself defeated. Probably the best application of the Darwinian theory in the book is when Nella, during the imprisonment of her husband, is obliged to establish a girls' school for the maintenance of herself and her children. In this school, the application of the Darwinian theory, as carried out, seems to be the development of natural abilities to the end for which they were designed, and the education of girls according to their natural character, and to their object in life.

By only issuing an edition of 500 copies, the author has probably wished to show that 'Le Vittime' was not intended to be a popular work; but in that case it would have been better to have omitted all the narrative portion, and to have published a philosophical essay, which would have been read with interest, especially when written in the attractive style of Signor Pieroni. If, on the other hand, the author wished to reveal to the people theories and doctrines which are only known to learned and to scientific men, and which are so contrary to popular belief and education, the novel has not sufficient interest in the plot to bear the weight of the continual recurrence of discussions on Darwinian theories, and of the author's extravagant praise of their discoverer. So curious a mixture as Signor Pieroni has devised in 'Le Vittime' would be sufficient by itself to condemn an ordinary work; but 'Le Vittime,' with all its drawbacks, is a work which cannot fail to attract attention in Italy, and although, had the author used more moderate language, his Darwinian theories might have been discussed more seriously, still with many faults the book is a clever one, and we shall gladly welcome the publication of the second volume, which may serve to modify whatever unfavourable judgment we may have formed of parts of a work which is evidently intended to be a beacon towards progress in civilization.

The Witness of History to Christ: the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1870. By the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS contribution to Christian apologetical literature may best be described in the author's own words. Mr. Farrar's object is, "To enter briefly into the causes, moral and intellectual, of the present wide-spread defection from the faith which our fathers held; to show that neither Philosophy nor Criticism has shaken one truth of Christianity; to show the extent and glory of its individual social and political victories; and thus to demonstrate the mighty Witness borne by History to the Faith of Christ." In the first lecture, after a protest against the assumption that moral depravity must necessarily be the cause of disbelief, Mr. Farrar proceeds to consider the intellectual causes of disbelief; and among these the rejection of the supernatural, on philosophical and scientific grounds, stands foremost. Both assailant and defender are agreed that the question here involved is the fundamental one. If miracles be incredible, Christianity is false. Yet "modern scepticism," says Mr. Farrar, "has not advanced one step further than the blank assertion, as regards the inadequacy of testimony to establish a miracle." The assertions are positive enough, and the intolerant language in which they are maintained by Strauss and others is denounced in dignified but severe style. Language couched in similar terms, if it proceed from the Christian side, is invariably stigmatized by this school as fanaticism. We can only refer the reader to the passage of Strauss in the note on p. 15, and leave him to apply an appropriate adjective for himself. M. E. de Pressensé, referring to this school, and their "refus hautain et méprisant de soumettre à l'examen l'opinion de ses adversaires," characterizes their method as one that in reality puts a limit on free thought. His remarks on this subject, in his work, 'Jésus Christ, son Temps, sa Vie, son Œuvre,' are well worthy of being read in connexion with what Mr. Farrar has said in his first lecture.

Necessary as it is for the apologist to notice these arguments of his adversaries, the power of the Christian religion to win its way and to command allegiance is not to be found in these defensive unveilings of sceptical intolerance, but is shown rather in the concluding lectures on 'The Victories of Christianity,' 'Christianity and the Individual,' and 'Christianity and the Race.' Intermediate between the consideration of these subjects and the first is a lecture on 'The Adequacy of the Gospel Records,' in which preliminary objections against miracles having been already considered, the authentic character of the narratives we possess is shown to be a more trustworthy conclusion than the various and contradictory hypotheses which have been suggested to account for their origin. Mr. Farrar's language is always eloquent, at times florid—even the argumentative character of his subject does not prevent occasional rhetorical outbursts; yet gracefully as the arguments are here arrayed, those who are most prepared to admit their force will feel most readily how slight their weight will be with opponents; for the most irresistible proof is that which presents itself first to the inquirer. "It is," to use again Mr. Farrar's words, "the transcendent, commanding character, the unique sovereign splendour of the personalty of Christ;

on every action the stamp of eternity, in every utterance the inspiration of truth." If this fail in its appeal, there will be little power in metaphysical reasoning, in logical or scientific deductions. These Lectures will be read with pleasure by many who are no controversialists, while the numerous notes will furnish students with valuable references, and convince them of the trustworthiness of the guide who is here pointing out a path for them.

JULIAN SCHMIDT'S ESSAYS.

Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit. Von Julian Schmidt. Neue Folge. (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot; London, Nutt.)

IT is not so very long since we noticed the first series of Herr Julian Schmidt's Essays, and it is some ground of objection to the second series that it follows too soon, and has in it too much of a purely temporary nature. The papers on French subjects and those on the late war breathe a spirit which might fairly be found in a combatant, but ought not to survive in a victor. Germany has surely made enough of her triumphs and her spoils without inviting European readers to trample on the fallen. Herr Julian Schmidt asks with some *naïveté* whether Erckmann, the novelist, will follow the fate of his native province, and exchange France for Germany. The question is rather unfortunate, as it suggests that there are others who have not been given the luxury of a choice. Probably, if Herr Julian Schmidt had been writing coolly and deliberately on the general question, he would have guarded against such an oversight. Reprinting newspaper letters which reflect the daily and hourly growth of opinion under the pressure of war, does not make a man properly alive to consequences. Had papers of this kind composed the whole of the present volume, we should not have given it a longer notice. More important writers than Herr Julian Schmidt must be content with a cursory treatment of their ephemeral productions. It is not because a man has attained an honourable position as a literary historian and critic that every line he writes is to be preserved, or that all his views are to be accepted without examination. If there is much in the book now before us which might properly have been left on the files of German newspapers, the principal essay deserves a different treatment. What Herr Julian Schmidt says about Dickens must excite the curiosity of all English readers; and though it may provoke much dissent, it will gain its writer credit for both acuteness and sympathy.

The point of view from which the Germans regard Dickens is aptly illustrated by Herr Julian Schmidt's opening remark, that he was the first poetic power of our generation, and might in some respects bear comparison with the great poets of history. This sentence, however, though significant in itself, is not the keynote of the essay. Many pages are taken up with quotations which would be too well known to Dickens's countrymen to need more than an allusion; the storm in 'David Copperfield,' the trial of Fagin, Montague Tigg's journey with Jonas Chuzzlewit, and others of the same character. Yet all this is subordinate to the analysis of Dickens as a writer. Herr Julian Schmidt wishes to explain many of the characteristic features of Dickens's

works by referring them to a mixture of satire and humour. According to his theory, Dickens set out in many of his novels with the intention of satirizing persons or things, and then was overcome by his natural gift of humour. The result was, that instead of making things hateful, as was his object, he ended by making them laughable. The chief instances given are, Pecksniff, Squeers, and Quilp. "When Dickens," says Herr Julian Schmidt, "has lashed for a long time and with extreme bitterness some infamous being,—such as the legacy-hunter Pecksniff, the usurer Quilp, the detestable schoolmaster Squeers,—and when scarcely anything is left of them but a general abstraction of vileness, a fit of humour suddenly comes upon him, and he drives them on to perform fantastic and grotesque dances till the villain changes into a buffoon, and indignation gives way to a burst of laughter." Similarly, he says that the reader gets tired of the repetition of Pecksniff's phrases, and that at last the author gets tired of him too. "To make a change he represents him as being drunk, and then our weariness ceases, he becomes a thoroughly amusing figure. People have asked how the author got this idea, as it does not proceed naturally from the groundwork of the character. Dickens wants to idealize Pecksniff, and as that cannot be done from within, he does it from without: he changes him into a clown, and makes us laugh at him." Shortly before this, Herr Julian Schmidt had inquired what was Pecksniff's motive for hypocrisy, what was the exact evil of which he was guilty, and what did he gain by it? We cannot but couple these questions with those which the critic puts as to the object of Dickens's description of David Copperfield's proposal to Dora. "Is it," he asks, "a satire upon love in general," (the phrase reminds us of Sydney Smith's story about the Scotch girl in the ball-room talking of "luive in the abstract.") "or upon this particular case of love?" When we add that in Herr Julian Schmidt's opinion the jurors at the trial of Bardell v. Pickwick must all have suffered from softening of the brain, we have ample materials for testing the truth of his theory.

There is certainly some ingenuity about it. Whether Herr Julian Schmidt has formed his conclusions with paradoxical haste or has deliberately resolved to be original, he defends his position by argument and illustration, and shows all the signs of sincerity. Yet, after all, what is his theory worth? Whatever may have been Dickens's intention in creating such characters as Squeers and Pecksniff, we must judge them by the effect they produce. In real life they would no doubt excite loathing. If we take Squeers simply as a schoolmaster, and judge him by his acts, we have an animal the very existence of which seems impossible even in a barbarous country. What Herr Julian Schmidt calls a satirical representation of such a man would be received first with incredulity and then with indifference. The essence of satire is truth to life. The point is lost if we cannot recognize the object. In Dickens's novels on the other hand, it is immaterial how far the portraiture may be exact. The Yorkshire schoolmasters who are said to have threatened actions for libel may no doubt have recognized some of their own practices, and indeed the schoolmaster who is generally named as the

original may have recognized his own portrait. But the effect on the public is not that of abhorrence. There are times when we are worked up against Squeers, and we fully appreciate the thrashing given him by Nicholas. On the whole, however, we take him in the same spirit as that in which he is offered. His extreme ignorance and vulgarity, his copious use of the spelling-book, coupled with a remarkable vagueness about its contents, his love of pinching little Wackford, and his delight at the novel sensation of thrashing a boy in a hackney coach, are qualities which commend him to us. The truth is, that his absurdity and brutality are so skilfully balanced, and one is set off so equally against the other, that we have at once the working of satire and of humour. It is not that "indignation gives way to a burst of laughter," but laughter is tempered by an undercurrent of indignation. We can hardly laugh at a character without a lurking feeling of kindness; yet Dickens's skilful treatment of Squeers excludes sympathy while avoiding its antithesis. In the case of Pecksniff he has to strive against contempt, as with Squeers he had to strive against loathing. Herr Julian Schmidt apparently cannot realize the unctuous respectability of a quack, who without one talent or one virtue acquires standing and influence, and, in the language of testimonials, earns the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens. We never heard it said before that either Dickens's readers or Dickens himself grew tired of Pecksniff; and though the change from Pecksniff sober to Pecksniff drunk savours of caricature, there is nothing in it that is out of keeping. The way in which Tartuffe throws off the mask is much more abrupt, yet we think Herr Julian Schmidt is too sound a critic to follow Schlegel in depreciating Molière.

One remark in the essay on Dickens is called minute by its author, but deserves our attention. After quoting some of the description of Montague Tigg's journey with Jonas Chuzzlewit, and commenting on the power with which the external aspect of nature is made to reflect in its tempest the agitation of the murderer's soul, Herr Julian Schmidt observes that at the very same hour Ruth and her brother are visiting John Westlock. The air is still, and the setting sun throws a cheerful light on the fountain. We could not have a better illustration of one characteristic of Dickens's writings. In such a case Herr Julian Schmidt does not overstrain his analytical faculty, as he is so much tempted to do in dealing with characters. If the admirers of Dickens will resent the way in which Squeers and Pecksniff are treated, there are others who have still better cause to be angry. Of Thackeray Herr Julian Schmidt says in one place that his personages are wholly uninteresting; "if we met them in real life we should keep out of their way." Again, in an allusion to Becky Sharp, he tells us that Thackeray is not content to let her confess her own unworthiness, "he comes himself on the stage, insults her even before she says a word, menaces her with his fists; in a word, he never leaves his readers under the illusion of having a real living person before them, however brilliantly he exposes the various details of her badness. Figures like the heroine in 'Vanity Fair' or Blanche Amory in 'Pendennis' have no point of contact with any woman who reads about them,—they are beings of another kind, of other flesh and

blood; and though we are sometimes vexed with them, and more often laugh at them, their feelings, thoughts, and lives do not touch our heart." We must make some allowance for the fact that these passages are incidental, and that Herr Julian Schmidt has not treated Thackeray's works as a whole in this spirit. Perhaps when he examines them more carefully, as becomes a critic of his standing, he will not dismiss them with so cursory and supercilious an allusion.

The History of India, as told by its own Historians. The Muhammadan Period. Edited from the Posthumous Papers of the late Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., by Prof. John Dowson. Vols. II. and III. (Trübner & Co.)

THE first volume of this work was reviewed by us in 1867 (*Athen.* No. 2085). That volume contained translations of passages from nine early Arabian geographers, whose accounts of India required not grains, but tons, of salt to make them digestible. It contained also extracts from eight histories of Sindh, which really deserved translation; for though the value of those works, considered as literary compositions, is small, they certainly shed light on a very dark period of Indian history. More than that, they afford most useful instruction as to the real character of Mohammedan rule,—a rule the spirit of which remains much the same as in the time of Mahmūd, and must ever remain the same as long as it measures all things by the one unchanging standard of the Kurán. Sir H. Elliot pointed out the lessons which Young Bengal might draw from the pages of Mohammedan writers; and all that can be said on that head with respect to the first volume of the work before us is, in a tenfold degree, applicable to the second. But the literary merit of the writers quoted in the second volume is also infinitely greater than that of those whose writings form the subject of the first, with the one exception of the 'Táju'l Ma'ásir' of Hasan Nizámi, which is the fourth work noticed in this second volume, and the pedantry and extravagance of which are to us even more distasteful than the puerility and dullness of the other writings in the preceding volume. Whole pages are filled by this writer with comparisons, and others are written so as to exclude all letters but sibilants and labials. The death of Mohammed Gházi is thus described:—"One or two men out of the three or four conspirators, inflicted five or six wounds upon the lord of the seven climes, and his spirit flew above the eight paradises and the nine heavens, and joined the spirits of the ten Evangelists!" In a single sentence, Sirjándár Turkí is compared to a fox in fear of a lion, to a crocodile, a leopard, a sword, and a pen in a writing-box!

But with the exception of this 'Crown of Exploits,' as Hasan's work is fitly styled, the writings here noticed are by no means contemptible from any point of view, and as depicting Mohammedan character, they are to those who govern India of very great value indeed, as well as to those who are governed there. The first work noticed is the 'Tárikhu'l Hind,' or 'History of India,' by Abú Rihán Bírúni. There has been considerable discussion as to the birthplace of this very celebrated writer, who was called "the subtle Doctor," and whose skill as a dialectician was such that

Avicenna would not travel with him for fear of overthrow in argument. D'Herbelot says he was a native of Bírún, in Khwarizm, and this is endorsed by a writer, understood to be Sir H. Rawlinson, in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 240, p. 490, whose authority Prof. Dowson considers decisive. But we have reason to think that Sir H. Rawlinson has since changed his opinion, and that he attaches great weight to the distinct statement, in what appears to be a copy (unique perhaps in this country) of Ibn Saiyid, that Bírún was born in Bírún, in Sindh. After all, the "probablement" of M. Reinaud is perhaps the strongest word that can be applied to any explanation of the name. There is an important extract given from Bírún as to the succession of the last princes of Kábul, to which attention will no doubt be drawn.

The second author quoted is Utbí, who wrote the 'Tárikh Yamíni.' He was Secretary to Sultán Mahmūd, one of whose titles was Yamínu'd daulah, given him by the Khalif Kadir b'llah, whence the name of the book. There are several extremely interesting and important extracts from this work, which show the frightful carnage and the barbarous destruction of edifices which took place in Mahmūd's invasions of India. At Mathurá, for example, temples which, according to the conqueror himself, it would have taken centuries to erect, and which must have cost incredible sums, were utterly destroyed. In population and civilization, India was thrown back hundreds of years by the cruelties of the Afghán iconoclasts. At p. 20 there is a curious account of one of Sabuktigin's first victories, which is said to have been gained by that leader's ordering filth to be cast into a certain fountain at Ghúzak, a mountain under which the Kabul river flows. This tale is referred to at greater length in the 'Jámiu'l Hikáyát,' and is discussed by Sir H. Elliot in the Appendix, where reference is made to a similar fountain near Damghán. Sir Henry explains the matter by supposing that a sudden snow-storm arose. We cannot, however, accept that explanation. The spring in the hills near Damghán is at the bottom of what appears to be the crater of an extinct volcano. The water is green, and now intensely cold and acrid; but there may have been eruptions ages ago, of which the tradition remains. The said tradition says nothing whatever of snow, but speaks only of tempest; and the spring is called "the fountain of the wind."

The third work from which citations are made is the 'History of Subuktigin,' by Abú'l Fazl Baihaki, who died about 1077 A.D. A very large portion of this work is lost, and from what remains we are led to regret the loss exceedingly. No book can more clearly prove the intense cruelty, treachery, and sensuality of the Mohammedan conquerors than this. There is an account given of the accession to office and administration of Khwajah Ahmad Hasan, the minister of Mahmūd, and his son and successor, Masáúd. He was the greatest statesman and one of the best men in the empire; but his main business seemed to be to revenge himself on those who had offended him. The king, the nobles, even the sages of the time, were in the habit of drinking themselves into a state of insanity, when they committed or suffered all sorts of violence. Hasirí and his son, two of the highest nobles,

"had drunk to excess. The next morning they again drank. They drank till half the interval between the first and second prayers, and then, mounting their horses and continually drinking," they went on and met a servant of the prime minister, whom they abused and beat severely. They are ordered a thousand blows, and escape with difficulty. The Sultan gives a drinking party, at which goblets, containing many pints each, are used. At the seventh cup, one minister only was in his senses; at the eighth, he is carried off by his servants. The physician is removed insensible at the fifth cup. At the twelfth, all the singers and buffoons and the whole company, except the king himself and one strong-headed old officer, roll over on the ground, and are dragged away. At the sixteenth, the last remaining boon companion states that another cup will make him lose all respect for His Majesty, and he therefore bows and departs. The king drinks twenty-seven goblets full, and then says his prayers, "mounts his elephant, and returns to his palace." This was a bloodless banquet; but such carousals were often used to cover the most sinister designs, as in the case of Ariyáruk, a gallant soldier, whose seizure and execution form the subject of one of the extracts. More cruel still was the impalement of Hasnak, the faithful minister of Mahmúd, whose son put him to death. "Hasnak remained seven years on the gibbet. His feet dropped off and his corpse entirely dried up, so that not a remnant of him was left to be taken down and buried in the usual way. His mother dared not lament, but she cried in her anguish 'What a destiny was my son's! A king like Mahmúd gave him this world, and Masaúd gave him the next!'"

Such are the tender mercies of Mohammedan princes. But we turn to the next work from which extracts are given. It is the 'Jámiu'l Hikáyát' of Mohammed Ufí, who flourished about 1220 A.D. It is less a history than a collection of historical anecdotes; as, for instance, that of the Indian Minister who, having observed that his sovereign had detected him in casting a side glance at one of the Court beauties, kept his eye fixed in that direction for twenty years whenever he entered the royal presence. He thus allayed the king's jealousy, the side glance being taken for a natural squint.

The fifth work noticed is the 'Táju'l Ma'ásir,' of which we have already spoken. The sixth is the 'Kámilu't Tawárikh,' or "perfect history" of Ibn Asír, who was born in 1160 A.D., in an island above Mosul. It is a universal history, carried down to 1230 A.D., and very voluminous. The narrative is clear and succinct. It contains the earliest notice of the use of false teeth in India with which we are acquainted. We read that, "when the Rájá of Benares was slain, it was found that his teeth were fastened with golden wire." How soon the Mohammedans adopted the practice we do not know; but it is certain that there is no scruple about it, for the Imám of Meshed at the present day has a complete set.

Baizawí, so called from Baizá, a small town near Shíráz, where he was born, and died in 1286, comes next, with the 'Nizamu't Tawárikh,' a sort of abstract of histories, which has been fully discussed by De Sacy in 'Notices des Manuscrits,' tome lv. This is followed by the 'Tabakát-i Násirí' of Minháj-u's-Siráj, Kází

of Delhi, under Sultán Násir-u'd dín, from whom the work is called, and Ghíyás-u'd dín Balban, in 1246-1266. This is an excellent work, of high authority as regards India. With regard to other countries, its statements are necessarily less deserving of credit. Thus, we find Minháj-u's-Siráj declaring that, "according to trustworthy writers, Hulaku, chief of the Mughuls, was defeated before Baghdad by the Khalifah M'utásim B'illah"; whereas Baghdad was taken and the Khalif killed. At page 364 Prof. Dowson says, in a note, "the text is far from intelligible, and is apparently contradictory," and he translates "the numerous fissures on the banks of the river rendered the way impassable for the army." But if he will read the text, "*az kasrat i jar juz bar kinár i áb ráh nabáshad*," "from the multitude of fissures there can be no way, but by the river-side," all will be plain enough.

The last work noticed is the 'Jahán Kushá,' by Atá Malik Juwainí, of Juwain, near Naishapur, who was appointed Governor of Baghdád by Hulaku in 1263-4 A.D. The history stops at 1257 A.D. The extracts relate to Changíz and Jalálu'd dín.

The third volume embraces the period from 1260 to the invasion of India by Timúr in 1398, and is certainly more interesting than either of the two preceding. In it we arrive, from the Syrtis of wild exaggeration on to the more firm ground of historical fact. We speak by comparison, for hyperbole is the life of Orientals, and with them it is only a question of more or less. Ten Mohammedan historians are abridged or translated in this volume. The history of Firúz Sháh, by Barní, and the account of his victories by the King himself, have been entirely translated by Prof. Dowson, and he and Mr. Chapman, B.C.S., present us with a complete version of the autobiography of Timúr. A biography of Timúr, called 'The Book of Victory,' has also been completely translated by Prof. Dowson, whose labours in this volume have been especially great. We understand that there is material for four more volumes, and we are glad to hear that the India Office authorities have promised 150*l.* towards the publication of each volume. This is as it should be; and it is only right that a Government which is obliged, or thinks itself obliged, to spend most of its time in huxtering, should occasionally play the part of Mæcenas.

The first work noticed in the third volume is the 'Jámiu't Tawárikh,' or 'Collection of Histories,' by Fazlu'llah Rashíd, or Rashídu'd dín, of Hamadán, born there 1247 A.D. He was the Minister of Gházán Khan, King of Persia, and of Uljái'tú, or Khudá-bandah, his brother and successor, the founder of a magnificent mosque, which may be seen in ruins on the road from Tabrúz to Tehrán. Abú Saíd, the son of Uljái'tú, dismissed Rashíd from office, and, having slain his son before his eyes, put him to a horrible death, when he was seventy-three, or, according to Hammer-Purgstall, eighty years old. His body was buried near the mosque he had himself built at Tabriz, but was dug up by Mirán Sháh and cast into the Jews' cemetery. This work, which is a compilation from other writers rather than an original history, was brought to light by Mr. Morley and Prof. Forbes, one part being discovered inscribed with a wrong name in Col. Baillie's library, and the whole being subsequently found at the East India House,

where it slumbered unknown. The story of the way in which it was traced affords a fine example of the uselessness of an Oriental Library without a catalogue. The first volume contains a good account of the Turks and of Changíz and his family; the second, the reign of Uljái'tú; the third, the history of prophets and kings down to the last of the Abbasides. The fourth volume is said to be geographical; but its existence is doubtful, though Dr. Dorn reported in 1852 that he had found it.

The next work is the 'Tazjiyatul'Amsár wa Tajriyatul'Asar,' 'Rambles through Cities and Lapse of Ages,' by Abdóllah, of Shíráz, surnamed Wassáf the Panegyrist, dated March, 1300. Hammer-Purgstall speaks of this work as "an unapproachable mode of rhetoric," and puts it above Harírí. After this it need not be said that it is florid to excess. The parts which relate to India are not important; but as a history of the Mongul dynasty it is valuable. We may note that in a passage translated at page 33 this writer speaks of Bahrein as an unquestionable part of Persia.

The 'Tárikh i Binákittí,' otherwise the 'Garden of the Learned,' by Abu Sulaiman bin Muhammad Fakhr Binákittí, written 1317 A.D., comes next. It is an abridgment of Rashíd's work just noticed, and may therefore be passed over here. One circumstance mentioned in it deserves notice,—that the last of the Turk dynasty of Kabul is called Katoran, King of the Katores. Now the present chief of Chitral is called Shah Kator; and there would seem to be some connexion between the families, which it would be interesting to trace. The 'Tárikh i Guzidáh,' or 'Select History,' of Hamdu'llah Mustaufi, of Kazvin, written 1329 A.D., which follows, is declared by Hammer-Purgstall to be "the best, the most faithful, and the most brilliant of all the histories of the period." It contains a Preface, six Books, and an Appendix. The notices of India are only in the third and fourth books, and relate to the first Arab attacks on the frontier and the history of the dynasties of Ghazín and Ghor. Only a short extract of two pages in length is here given, containing anecdotes of Sultan Mahmúd.

We next come to the 'Tárikh i Alái; or, Khazáinu'l Futúh,'—'History of Aláu'd dín; or, Treasures of Victories,' written about 1310, by Amír Khusrú, the greatest Mohammedan poet of India, and one of the most voluminous that the world ever saw. The style is most pleasing to learned Persians; that is, it is forced, frigid, and unnatural. It has, however, this merit, that in all the conceits there are useful chronological hints. Thus, in the sentence, "When the boat of the moon's crescent entered the stream of clouds": here *abr*, "cloud," has the initial letter *alíf*, which signifies the first day of the month. Again, "When the first period of the fast had departed and the last had not arrived": here the word for "fast" is *syam*, and of this the first part is *s* and the last *m*. Remove these, and *ya* remains, which has the numerical value of eleven; and consequently the sentence shows that the eleventh of the month is intended. Whole passages occur in which all the expressions are taken from the game of chess; while in others they are borrowed from architecture. The ingenuity of all this is wonderful; but the folly of wasting time and trouble in such matters is more wonderful still.

The next three histories, two of which are called 'Tārīkh i Fīroz Shāhī,' 'History of Fīroz Shāh,' one by Zia'ud dīn Barnī, and the other by Shams-i Sirāj Afīf, a native of the Bhattiya country, written about 1380 A.D., and the 'Futuhāt i Fīroz Shāhī,' or 'Victories of Fīroz,' written by the Sultan himself, are extremely interesting. They fill 296 pages, and well deserve to be studied. Barnī gives the reigns of Ghiyāsu'd dīn Balbun (as we prefer to write it), Kai-Kubād, Jalālu'd dīn Khiljī, Alau'd dīn, Kuthu'd dīn, Ghiyāsu'd dīn Tughlik, Sultan Muhammad, and Fīroz Shāh, extending over about 100 years. He records, among other things, the dreadful famines in the time of Jalālu'd dīn and Tughlik, and gives a circumstantial account of the cruel murder of that most benevolent prince Jalālu'd dīn, which is as follows:—

"When he reached the Sultan he fell at his feet, and the Sultan, treating him as a son, kissed his eyes and cheeks, stroked his beard, gave him two loving taps upon the cheek, and said, 'I have brought thee up from infancy, why art thou afraid of me?' * * The Sultan took 'Alāu'd dīn's hand, and at that moment the stony-hearted traitor gave the fatal signal. Muhammad Sālim, of Sāmāna, a bad fellow of a bad family, struck at the Sultan with a sword, but the blow fell short and cut his own hand. He again struck and wounded the Sultan, who ran towards the river, crying, 'Ah thou villain, 'Alāu'd dīn! what hast thou done?' Ikhtiyāru'd dīn Hūd ran after the betrayed monarch, threw him down, and cut off his head, and bore it dripping with blood to 'Alāu'd dīn. * * Some of those persons who accompanied the Sultan had landed, and others remained in the boats, but all were slain. Villainy and treachery, and murderous feelings, covetousness and desire of riches, thus did their work. * * The murder was perpetrated on the 17th Ramazān, and the venerable head of the Sultan was placed on a spear and paraded about. When the rebels returned to Kara-Mānikpūr it was also paraded there, and was afterwards sent to be exhibited in Oudh. * * While the head of the murdered sovereign was yet dripping with blood, the ferocious conspirators brought the royal canopy and elevated it over the head of 'Alāu'd dīn. Casting aside all shame, the perfidious and graceless wretches caused him to be proclaimed king by men who rode about on elephants. Although these villains were spared for a short time, and 'Alāu'd dīn for some years, still they were not forgotten, and their punishments were only suspended. At the end of three or four years Ulugh Khān (Almās Beg), the deceiver, was gone, so was Nusrat Khān, the giver of the signal, so also was Zafar Khān, the breeder of the mischief, my uncle, 'Alāu'l Mulūk, *kotwal*, and * * and * * The hell-hound Sālim, who struck the first blow, was a year or two afterwards eaten up with leprosy. Ikhtiyāru'd dīn, who cut off the head, very soon went mad, and in his dying ravings cried that Sultan Jalālu'd dīn stood over him with a naked sword, ready to cut off his head. Although Alāu'd dīn reigned successfully for some years, and all things prospered to his wish, and though he had wives and children, family and adherents, wealth and grandeur, still he did not escape retribution for the blood of his patron. He shed more innocent blood than ever Pharaoh was guilty of. Fate at length placed a betrayer in his path, by whom his family was destroyed, * * and the retribution which fell upon it never had a parallel even in any infidel land."

The murderer Alau'd dīn, except in the matter of regicide, was highly moral, and used to place wine-bibbers and wine-sellers in pits, with their heads just clear of the earth that was filled in round them. Whole rows of heads might be seen planted in this way outside the Badāun gate of Delhi, and flies, ants, and

mosquitoes feasted on them, so that numbers of those so incarcerated died. We may here say, in passing, that *arizi-mamalik* is rather "Paymaster-general," and *majmudār*, "auditor" than "muster-master," whatever that may mean. We are sorry that the editor writes "Lak" instead of *lakh*. At p. 311, *rāh i khud giriftand* should be translated, we think, "separated," rather than "did the best they could." It means "each took his own way."

The two last noticed works, the 'Malfūzāt i Timūrī,' 'Autobiography of Timūr,' written originally in Jaghatai, and translated by Abū Talib Husaini, in 1628, and the 'Zafarnāmāh,' or 'Victories of Timūr,' by Sharafu'd dīn Yazdī, are also intensely interesting, as being trustworthy accounts of the portentous acts of a world-conqueror, but they are better known than those which precede them.

The Appendix contains a summary of the poems of Amīr Khusrū, a name we prefer to write Khusrāu, in one of which are recorded the loves of Dīwāl Rānī, the Rajpūt princess of Gajarat, and Khizr Khan, eldest son of the Emperor Alau'd dīn. At the marriage of Khizr and his cousin, we are told all sorts of wondrous jugglery were exhibited, and, among other things, an elephant was drawn through a window, and a camel through the eye of a needle! Khizr then marries Dīwāl Rānī, but is murdered by his brother, and the hands of the Hindu princess are cut off by the assassins as she clings to the body of her husband. The Odes of Badr, a native of Tashkend, come next, and then the travels of Shahābu'd dīn, of Damascus, who died 1348 A.D. Our old friend, Ibn Batuta, comes last; some curious extracts are given from his work, which show what India was under the Mohammedan Emperors. Of Mohammed Tughlik it is said, "He punished little faults like great ones, and spared neither the learned, the religious, nor the noble." He ordered all the inhabitants of Delhi to remove to Daulatabad: a paralytic and a blind man disobeyed the order. The king discharged one from a catapult, and dragged the other on the way to Daulatabad till he was torn to pieces, only one leg reaching the destination. When the king suspected a man, he would ask him whether he was guilty or not. If he said "Yes," he was immediately executed; if he said "No," he was tortured to death. The Sultan inflicted this unpleasant dilemma on his own brother, and asked him if he intended to rebel. The poor prince, rather than be tortured, said "Yes," and was instantly beheaded. These, then, are the scenes which those who talk of handing over India to a Committee of Safety until native rule can be restored are anxious to renew.

NEW POEMS.

Pictura Pictura: a Poem. By Compton Reade. (Oxford, Shrimpton; London, Whittaker & Co.)

Tsoé; and other Poems. By Cave Winscom. (Pickering.)

Dudley Castle in the Black Country. By Edward White Bewley. (Provost & Co.)

Rhymes from Cornwall. By the Author of 'The Vale of Lanherne.' (Hotten.)

Antiope; and other Poems. By D. T. Calhoun. (Provost & Co.)

Saint Aldwyn's Well; and other Sketches. By C. A. B. E. With Illustrations. (Low & Co.)

MR. COMPTON READE must be a wonderful person.

His own conscientious convictions are, he tells us in a sort of Preface, "more in harmony with this, than with a bygone century"; yet, for the benefit of the reader, he has been so good as "to throw himself into the phase of faith, almost universal to Europe before the Reformation." He must have hurt himself by the fall, for much of what he tells us on regaining his feet is unintelligible. Mr. Reade is the most original poet of any age; he has invented for himself a sort of phraseology capable of yielding any amount of humour. By repeating a word in a variety of ways he finds latent meaning in it. Here is an example from the first page:—

Then, as you find our actors to their faith
Faithful, the nonce adorn your faith with faith.

This style sometimes leads to such wonderful lines as,—

Sad that no faultless thing is free of fault!

and

Who wills not to believe believes belief.

The mental philosophy professed by the author is as curious as his phraseology, for we learn that

A prescience of future is not well,
For blended hope with fear is fear, whilst then
Makes now a care.

In one division of the poem we have a being named Felix; a painter, who

—loved and did not love
He did not love, and loved, or one, or one.

But he held a creed. He was

An art believer—yet art infidel
In limit of belief—he dared believe,
That truth in form or colour taught as truth,
Wordling perennials words.

Another personage "quivered, in unkindness kind," when addressed by Felix, and in a dream heard

Echoes multiplicant of voices and pain.
That sound to her was sound known dear as life,
His tone untuned was tune, an antiphon
Her breast to whose sharp minor.

One who can write such verses as

Distorting idea to sterile fact,

and—

Reality.
E'en to a likeness of the finest hair
To him was gold; dull dross an idea,

has an original idea of prosody. Some of his definitions are beyond praise. For instance, when he says "viaducts are eyes to brains" he must mean something. We can honestly repeat, Mr. Reade, if such be the real name of the author, is the most original poet we know.

Upon a couch with roses decked,
And hung with curtains gay,
Beneath a silken coverlet,
A beauteous virgin lay.

This beauteous virgin is Tsoé, a Circassian, whose story Mr. Winscom relates in three cantos. Tsoé is a Christian who loved a Christian knight, but, unfortunately, she became the inmate of a harem and missed her lover. At last, however, they two meet—

Then, in a long, long clasp, that telleth
Love lies deep in either's heart,
And in each tender feeling dwelleth,
Twining coils in every part,
Tsoé finds once more the dearest
Idol of her youthful heart.

Of Tsoé and her story we will say no more than that we discover the lady had one oval eye, for as she lay on the couch with roses decked

A tear broke from her oval eye
And fell upon her breast.

Nothing is said as to the shape of the other eye. Among the "other poems" is 'Pompeii,' to which the author appends profound notes, such as "Pompeii was overwhelmed by showers of scoria, pumice, and ashes"; "the town was shaken during the eruption by violent earthquakes," &c. 'Napoleon III.' forms a subject among Mr. Winscom's "Miscellaneous" poems, and his ex-majesty is graphically described as one

Who dazzled millions, but made friends of few;
And used his sceptre with that subtle art
That quells the fire, but ne'er can win the heart.

We wonder whether "Cave" is pronounced as a disyllable.

Possibly there is little poetry to be made out of that wild, waste, smoke-clouded region in which Dudley Castle forms a conspicuous and picturesque object. At all events the poem has to come. Mr. Bewley does not seem to have the art of making the Black Country attractive. The iron

constitutions of the people famous for pugilism and cock-fighting must, henceforth, we suppose, be attributed to the nature of their food. Their poet describes

Workmen, horses, running, toiling,
Iron into gruel boiling,
And then so very far from freezing,
Fire gruel puddling, fire balls squeezing,
Amid a shower of stars.

The stanza which commences with these lines ends thus :—

Red-hot, fiery serpents flying !
Soon, in cooler moments, lying
Simple, straight, iron bars.

A gospel teacher among the pits is spoken of as follows :—

He teaches faith, hope, charity,
Morality, virtue, verity,
And doth drunkenness deprecate ;
He lists their wants, advice to give ;
And tells them how they ought to live,
As well as how to die.

—which nobody can deny.

'Rhymes from Cornwall,' although slightly superior to those from the Black Country, are, after all, only rhymes. That section of the volume called 'The Times of the Cavaliers,' is not worthy of the stirring and romantic days to which they refer. The ballads lack strength and point. Being a record of local scenes and incidents not without interest to patriotic Cornishmen, the 'Rhymes' may probably have a local reputation, but they will not secure general recognition.

A writer who, in a poem of no more than twenty-eight lines, confesses that he indulges in a few false rhymes, because, in his opinion, "when properly introduced, they improve rather than impair the melody of verse," is not likely to give complete satisfaction by his literary execution. In a note to a poem, entitled 'I Fugitive,' Mr. Calhoun laments the publication, "some two years since," of "a one-canto heroic-comic poem in ottava rima." Two years hence it is probable he will compose a poem of similar purport, and entitle it 'Antiope; and other Poems.' 'To Ianthe,' on p. 4, contains the following exuberant metaphor :—

The lilies, like a flock of snowy kine,
Are milked by the bees all the day,
Yet thy love is more sweet than the honey
Borne from their white udders away.

The verses in 'Saint Aldwyn's Well' are pretty; some of the drawings are tolerable, many are trivial. Neither verses nor drawings are first-rate.

BJÖRNSSON'S TALES.

The Fisher Girl. Translated from the Norwegian of Björnsterne Björnson, by Augusta Plesner and Fredrika Richardson. With Illustrations. (Cassell & Co.)

The Fisher Girl. By Björnsterne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Sivert and Elizabeth Hjerleid. (Trübner & Co.)

The Newly-Married Couple. By Björnsterne Björnson. Translated by S. and E. Hjerleid. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Love and Life in Norway. Translated from the Norwegian of Björnsterne Björnson, by the Hon. Augusta Bethel and Augusta Plesner. With Illustrations. (Cassell & Co.)

THE success of the translation of 'Ovind, the Happy Boy,' the story by which Herr Björnsterne Björnson was introduced to English readers, has induced what seem to be competitive translations of several of his other works. These have not, perhaps, all the sweetness and freshness of the first tale, but they show the fascination of Björnson's method of constructing his stories.

'The Fisher Girl' is intended to set forth the life and training of a young girl born in the lowest rank, endowed by nature with a great genius for dramatic personation,—a nature which, if left to itself, with all its riches and force of character, would only have led its owner to disgrace and ruin; but which, under wise and pious guidance, makes of the ignorant and unruly fisher girl a noble woman and a great dramatic artist. The story is clever and interesting, full of tender sympathies and noble thoughts, which, however,

have to shine as best they can through the veil of a translation. The book begins with an account of Gunlang, the mother of the "fisher girl," and also of a strange family, with one of whom Gunlang's life has been mixed up in her youth. This beginning at the beginning is necessary to account for the contradictions and vehement impulses of the heroine. The sketch of the history of Gunlang, the mother, is quaint, and has the marks of being taken from life. Her daughter goes by the title of the "fisher girl," and it is the history of this young fisher girl that is the main subject of the story. Petra, for that is her name, has, without meaning to do wrong, become engaged to marry no less than three men at the same time! To two of these she has been attracted by mere vanity, but the third she really loves; and it is the true love that shows her the badness of her conduct. The result is serious: two of her lovers come to blows, which end in a street riot; and the third lover, the man whom Petra loves, nearly dies of grief at discovering her unworthiness. Petra is overwhelmed with shame and despair, to which is added considerable bodily fear; for the common people become so excited by the riot that they surround the house of Gunlang, break all the windows, and threaten worse violence. Hence the necessity for Petra to escape. All this is well and simply told; and out of this heavy punishment, and from the sufferings of heart which follow her levity, comes the working out of a fine, strong, upright nature, full of tenderness as well as strength. Harmony arises from the balance of qualities that had once been in confusion and contradiction amongst themselves; friends are raised up through the generosity of the man who had suffered the most at her hands. In the new home which is opened to her, the speciality of her genius takes shape and distinctness. She is a born actress; and, like all actors whose genius is of the highest class, she aims at making the stage a means to quicken and elevate the sentiments of the people. There is some clever discussion about the capability of the stage as a means of education,—whether the great power of the drama might not be made second only to the pulpit in its influence for good. Unfortunately, the tendency of the stage, in very civilized countries, is to gravitate downwards; to appeal to the eyes and to the senses; to become an amusement that gives no trouble to the audience, not even appealing to their sentiments, nor to any faculty that requires them to be better than their ordinary level, but only to their self-indulgence. The conclusion of 'The Fisher Girl' is not so interesting as the commencement; but it is a book well worth reading, if only for the sake of seeing whereabouts Norway stands in social culture.

'The Newly-Married Couple' is a comedy, very slight in its construction, but indicating a whole drama of hopes, and fears, and passions beneath the surface. It is not unlike some of M. Octave Feuillet's dramas in its mode of treatment, and in the delicacy of the *dénoûment*. A young man has married a young girl, the only child of rich parents; the young people are to live with them, as the daughter cannot and will not be separated from them. Laura has loved Axel, and the parents have consented to the marriage as they would have given their daughter any new toy she might have wished for. She is quite contented and happy, but Axel finds himself little more than a supernumerary footman. Laura loves her parents, and cannot understand that any change has taken place in her relations towards them. There is a good deal of humour in the picture of the household, and the immutable laws that rule even the position of the tables and chairs. Axel, in a fit of disgust, determines to go away, and take his wife with him, and, after a painful struggle, he carries his point. A year is supposed to elapse, and the scene shows Axel's home, which he has furnished and arranged exactly like the home from which he had taken his wife. He has done all in his power to win Laura's forgiveness; but the wife is a spoiled child, and keeps up a feeling of sullen resentment. Matilde, a humble friend, whose relations with

the family are very delicately indicated, accompanied the wife when she was taken from her parents. When Axel was trying to win Laura for his wife, he had, with a lover's selfishness, made use of Matilde as a stepping-stone to reach her. Matilde had believed that Axel loved her. The event has undeceived her; but she still loves him with a noble, unselfish love, and she is loyal to Laura and to the family. It is in the indication of Matilde's position and character that Björnson shows his dramatic ability: it is charmingly done. Laura continues so long perverse and estranged, that the husband is almost alienated. Matilde might win him for herself. Laura has grown jealous; Matilde continues loyal. At this critical moment the parents come to visit their child, and Matilde contrives to smooth the way to an explanation between Laura and her husband. The parents are charmed with all they see. Axel is raised to the summit of felicity, and says, with the sublime egoism of a happy man, "Now you can go, Matilde"; but Laura has a sense of childlike gratitude, and says, "Without you I should never have got Axel."

'Love and Life in Norway' is a picture of Norwegian peasant life, showing their piety, their love of home and of religion, their Church services,—which, to a primitive people, take the place of amusements,—and their domestic family life. Thorbjorn, the eldest son, is a great, rough lad, who means no ill, but who has the faculty of always seeming to be a rough and naughty boy, with a strong, stubborn will, which his father, who belongs to a strict religious sect, tries to beat out of him; the mother, a sweet, gentle woman, endeavours to soften things; the little sister loves her rough, strong brother; and there is a beautiful young maiden, the daughter of a rich neighbour, with whom Thorbjorn falls in love when they are both little children. The influence of this love upon him is delicately described. The characteristic of Björnson's writing is his faculty for showing the beautiful soul that may underlie the rude and contradictory outward seeming; and for delineating the efforts by which it is striving to work itself clear, and to make the outward seeming and the inward intention grow into harmony. He excels in painting the pathetic indication of the difficulties and contradictions of a fine character in a state of growth, and in showing the struggles to do right. The great simplicity of Björnson almost conceals the dramatic faculty evinced in his stories, which gives them their freshness and their charm. Of all the works of Björnson that we have seen, we prefer the first by which he was introduced to the English reader—the story of 'Ovind, the Happy Boy.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Dictionary of Modern Arabic. By F. W. Newman. 2 vols. (Trübner & Co.)

A PERSON gifted with sufficient energy to commence the study of a new language is not likely to be hopelessly deterred by the difficulties of the alphabet; we must, therefore, confess that we are unable to appreciate the advantage of transcribing Oriental languages in Roman characters, unless it be for the convenience of library assistants and booksellers. The only remaining argument in favour of the Romanizing system is that it possibly effects a reduction in the bulk of the volume; but if half the ingenuity which has been wasted upon the invention of new methods of transliteration had been expended upon the modification of the clumsy Arabic type at present in use, this object would have been long ago attained. If these remarks be true of the use of ordinary Roman characters, what shall we say of a system like that employed by Prof. Newman, which consists of an atrocious combination of discordant elements and arbitrary signs, is perfectly unintelligible to the general reader, and as hard to learn as the Arabic character itself? The component parts of Prof. Newman's alphabet are, in fact, Roman, Greek, and Armenian letters, combined with awkward symbols suggestive of inverted wine-glasses and boot-hooks. Were it not for these

grave defects of transliteration, the book before us would be a useful one; for, with the exception of the incomplete and not very scholarly work of Catafago, there is no lexicon of vulgar or modern Arabic extant in the English language; while the French works of Bochart, Handjery, and others, are not easily accessible in this country. The 'Dictionary of Modern Arabic' contains most of the words in common use; and although the equivalents given for English words do not always show a very clear appreciation of the nicer shades of meaning, yet they are sufficiently accurate to serve the purposes of ordinary conversation or correspondence. The second volume contains an Anglo-Arabic vocabulary, compiled somewhat on the plan of Roget's 'Thesaurus of the English Language,' words expressing cognate ideas being exhibited in groups and ranged under some representative word of the class. This is a plan which if expanded might prove of great advantage to the learner, and would materially assist him in acquiring the art of elegant composition. In the 'Arabo-English' vocabulary which occupies the remaining portion of the second volume, Prof. Newman has considerably marred the utility of his work by again yielding to his penchant for innovation, and adopting an alphabetic order of his own which assumes that the student is unable to master the simple principles affecting the so-called weak consonants, and which confounds, or at least assimilates, letters which have no connexion whatever except in the author's own fancy. The pectoral *h* and the simple aspirate are, for instance, placed side by side, although, every Oriental knows that the *makhraj*, or place of utterance of the former consonant, is much more nearly allied to that of the *ain*. If the work should ever reach a second edition, we recommend Prof. Newman to give up his peculiar crotchets, and content himself with the alphabet and arrangement with which both natives and Europeans are familiar; in that case, his Dictionary will become a useful and acceptable contribution to Oriental literature.

The Bacchæ of Euripides, in English Verse. By Evelyn S. Shuckburgh. (Palmer.)

MR. SHUCKBURGH has, we think, been, on the whole, successful in his translation of the 'Bacchæ,' particularly in the choric parts, which, as he tells us in his Preface, were the first attempted. Among these the best is, perhaps, the Antistrophe, on p. 16, though here, as elsewhere, we wish he had preserved the metrical correspondence between Strophe and Antistrophe which exists in the Greek. We must demur to his rhymes once or twice: "through" and "due" satisfies neither ear nor eye, still less does "support him" and "brought him"; and we do not know why he persistently shortens the second syllable of *Agave*; but, on the whole, his verse runs smoothly, and his renderings are accurate, so that the two essential requirements of a metrical translation may be said to be satisfied.

WE have on our table *Handbook of the Administrations of the United States*, by E. G. Tileston (Trübner).—*Companion to Schiller's Wilhelm Tell*, by H. Müller-Strübing, edited by the Rev. R. H. Quick, M.A. (Nutt).—*Beeton's Ready Reckoner*, (Ward & Lock).—*Primary Industrial and Technical Education: What to Teach and How to Teach it*, by Dr. J. Mill (Kelly).—*Double Entry Simplified*, by J. Edwards (Relfe Brothers).—*Key to Double Entry Simplified*, (Relfe Brothers).—*Rural Industry made Profitable*, by T. Baldwin (Dublin, Smith & Son).—*The Cry of the Children from the Brick-yards of England*, by G. Smith (Simpkin).—*Life beneath the Waves, and a Description of the Brighton Aquarium* (Tinsley).—*Sketches of Working Women*, by E. Barlee (Seeley).—*Five Favourite Tales from the Arabian Nights, in Words of One Syllable*, by A. and A. E. Warner (Lewis).—*Souvenir of the Channel Islands Exhibition, held in Jersey, 1871* (Jersey Express Office).—*Routledge's Readings*, selected and arranged by E. Routledge, Serious and Sentimental (Routledge).—*Tristisima Vita*, a Triptych, by E. H. Pember (Bosworth).—*Reflections for the Times; or, a Lay Sermon in*

Verse (Glasgow, Murray).—*Modern Scepticism: a Course of Lectures delivered at the Request of the Christian Evidence Society* (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Prophecy interpreted by History*, by J. W. Birchmore, A.M. (Trübner).—*Pre-Calvary Martyrs*, by the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A. (Cassell).—*The Grounded Staff*, by the Rev. R. Maguire, M.A. (Cassell).—*Words of Help for Every-day Life*, by the Rev. W. M. Statham (Cassell).—*Die Bonapartes und das Recht Deutschlands auch nach Sedan*, von Dr. C. W. Opzoomer (Foreign). Among New Editions we have *A Rudimentary Treatise on Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections*, by J. Hann, re-written and enlarged by J. R. Young (Lockwood).—*The Schoolmaster's Drill Assistant*, by Commander F. M. Norman, R.N. (Bemrose).—*Memorials of North Tynedale, and its Four Surnames*, by E. Charlton, M.D., D.C.L. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carr).—*Alloa and its Environs*, by J. Lothian (Alloa, Lothian).—*The Centenary Edition of the Waverley Novels*, Vol. XXI. 'Woodstock' (Black). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Short Abstract of the History and Science of the English Language* (Bridlington, Taylor).—*Fors Clavigera*, by J. Ruskin, LL.D., Letter 9 (Smith & Elder).—*Apollo* (British and Colonial Publishing Company).—*Don Juan Transformed*, by Lord Crosswill (Aberdeen, Leslie & Russell).—*Tracts for the Times*, No. 1, 'What does She do with It,' by Solomon Temple (Boot).—*Beeton's Penny Cookery Book* (Ward & Lock).—*Thorley's Illustrated Farmer's Almanack and Diary for 1872* (Thorley).—*Saggio di Poesie Egiziane dei Tempi Faraonici, Versione Libera, Preceduta da uno Studio Intorno la Lingua e la Poesia dei Popoli Semitici*, per Castelnovo e Boccara (Foreign).—*and Animadversiones Critice in Versionem Syriacam Peschithoniam Librorum Koheleth et Ruth*, auctore G. Janichs (Foreign).

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Cousin from India: a Story for Girls. By Georgiana M. Craik. (Low & Co.)

The Story of a Moss Rose; or, Ruth and the Orphan Family. By Charles Bruce. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

Violet Rivers; or, Loyal to Duty: a Tale for Girls. By Winifred Taylor. (Same publisher.)

Pink and White Tyranny. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Low & Co.)

Little Sunshine's Holiday: a Picture from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' (Same publishers.)

Heroines in Obscurity. A Second Series of Papers for Thoughtful Girls. By Sarah Tytler. (Strahan & Co.)

The Home at Heatherbrae: a Tale. By the Author of 'Everley.' (Longmans & Co.)

Autobiography of a Lump of Coal; a Grain of Salt; a Drop of Water; a Bit of Old Iron; a Piece of Flint. By Annie Carey. (Cassell & Co.)

My New Suit; and other Tales. By H. A. F. (Wells, Gardner.)

Little Elsie's Summer at Malvern. By the Hon. Mrs. Clifford Butler. (Nisbet & Co.)

The Bible Opened for Children. By Mary Bradford. With Illustrations by Dalziel Brothers. (Lockwood & Co.)

HERE is a goodly list of books to choose from when it is a question of making presents or giving rewards. All the books are interesting in their own way, but some we have found more entertaining than the others.

'The Cousin from India,' by Miss Georgiana Craik, is very diverting. Such a naughty little girl as Effie, the cousin in question, we never met with, and we are thankful for the exemption. She has a fascination in the story which we hope will not produce imitation in young readers; and in the end she wins our heart and earns the forgiveness of the sternest moralist by her repentance and amendment. The tale is a clever and interesting one.

'The Story of a Moss Rose,' by Charles Bruce,

takes us into the streets and courts of London, and shows us how good the poor are to the poor. It is the story of a family of children left orphans, and relates their struggles to support themselves and their little crippled sister, who, in her time, is like a mother to them. The incident of the moss rose reminds us how easily kindness may be shown when people are on the alert to see the needs of others. This 'Moss Rose' is a good gift-book for Sunday schools.

'Violet Rivers' is a somewhat romantic story. The heroine goes through many trials, and is rewarded by her marriage with a charming young curate at last.

'Pink and White Tyranny' is a short novel, showing the beguiling ways of a pretty American girl, whose sober-minded husband, having begun by thinking her an angel, allows her to spend his money, and makes no complaint of "the inflammation of his weekly bills"; but his eyes are opened when he falls into misfortune, and he sees her as she really is, and indeed, rather worse. Yet he magnanimously carries out Mrs. Beecher Stowe's moral, and, instead of complaining or deserting his wife, makes the best of her, and loves her loyally to the day of her death, and actually creates a loving heart in her frivolous bosom. The pictures of American fine ladies and their Frenchified ideas of life and manners are amusing, but the story is very slight, and shows a state of society which is not healthy or pleasant.

'Little Sunshine's Holiday,' by the author of 'John Halifax,' will be delightful to those who have nurseries peopled by little "Sunshines" of their own; but we fear that it will not meet with a general public of young readers, who like to read of more important people than small heroines of three years old. Still, it really is a picture from life: every word seems to be quite true, and every incident to have really happened. The "holiday" consists in an account of a journey to Scotland, which "Little Sunshine" performed one summer with her papa and mamma, and very prettily everything is told; but most papas, and certainly every mamma, who reads this book will be apt to think that the sayings and doings of their own "little Sunshines" are quite as well, if not better, worth recording.

'Heroines in Obscurity,' by Sarah Tytler, is a valuable book to give to girls. The observations and the counsels are wise and well judged; the stories that illustrate them are extremely interesting. For girls of thirteen and fourteen it would be an excellent present; indeed, girls of any age, and grown-up people, might read it with pleasure and profit.

'The Home at Heatherbrae,' by the author of 'Everley,' is a novel, but a novel that may be read in the best-regulated families, where fiction is seldom allowed to appear. It is well and carefully written, and is by no means likely to prove an exciting book.

Miss Carey's autobiographies are delightful. She has been careful to find her facts and to make them as correct as if they were to be written in a grave lesson-book,—yet they are told with a graceful lightness and vivacity which makes them as entertaining as fairy tales. 'The Drop of Water' is our favourite, but all have their own claims to the interest and attention of young readers. We do not, as a general rule, approve of the plan of turning the acquisition of useful knowledge into a mere amusement; but the elementary facts of natural science are so fascinating and so wonderful, that when put before either children or grown persons with any sort of skill and power of narration, they cannot help being attractive; and Miss Annie Carey has the gift of being able to do justice to her subjects.

'My New Suit' is a collection of stories for young people and children, mostly reprinted from *Chatterbox* and *Kind Words*. They are likely to entertain children, and to give them good counsel at the same time. 'First and Last' is an excellent tale, and the moral does not at all injure the interest—it is ingrained in the tale, and not tacked on separately.

Little Elsie herself is a darling. Her childish troubles and childish temptations are true to the life, and are charmingly told; the faithful endeavours of the dear little creature to be honest and upright are quite beautiful, and can hardly fail to make an impression on young readers. Elsie, however, is not the only fascinating personage in the book. Her soldier papa, and grand looking Uncle Ward, add greatly to the interest of the Summer at Malvern.

'The Bible Opened' is a good Sunday book, full of Bible stories judiciously told. It may either be given to children to read for themselves, or read aloud to them. The questions at the end of each chapter are well put, and may suggest others to young readers.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

- Brewer's (J. S.) Athanasian Creed Vindicated, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Vol. 9, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Favre's (M. l'Abbé) Heaven Opened, trans. from French, 3/6
Leonard's (W.) Family Prayers for a Month, 1/ cl.
Loulz of Blois, Abbe of Lesse, Spiritual Works of, by J. E. Bowden, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Lynch's (T. T.) Sermons for My Curates, ed. by S. Cox, 9/ cl.
McCook's (Rev. H. C.) Scripture Object Lessons, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Moister's (Rev. W.) Missionary Pioneers, illust. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Path of Holiness, compiled by a Priest, ed. Rev. T. T. Carter, 1/ Smith's (J. H.) Elements of Geometry, Part I, 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Thompson's (Rev. H.) Conciliaria, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use, 2nd series, 12mo. 6/6 cl.

Law.

- Merchant Clerk's (The) Exposition of Laws, &c., of Counting-House, 12mo. 1/ cl. swd.

Fine Art.

- Britain's Art Paradise, by the Earl of Southesk, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Rogers's (F.) Designs for Monuments, &c., imp. 4to. 21/ cl.

Music.

- Boosey's Royal Edition, Verdi's Un Ballo in Maschera, 2/6 swd.

Poetry.

- Goethe's Faust, by Taylor, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 16/ cl.

History.

- Cooper's (T.) Bridge of History over the Gulf of Time, 2/6 cl.
Cox's (Rev. J. E.) Old Constitutions belonging to the Society of Masons of England and Ireland, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Geography.

- Stanford's Map of the Country round Aldershot, 6/ in sheets.

Philology.

- Hachette's French Reader, 'Modern Authors, Vol. 1,' edited by Brette and Masson, 12mo. 2/ boards.

Science.

- Abel's (F. A.) Investigations of Explosive Agents, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Armour's (J.) Power in Motion, 2/6 cl. swd. (Weale's Series.)
Hammond's (W. A.) Treatise on Diseases of Nervous System, 21/ Kirby's (W. F.) Synonymic Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera, 21/ Merrett's (H. S.) Treatise on the Science of Land Surveying, 12/6 Morrett's (N.) Phenology, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Parker's (J. L.) Tables of Discharges in Open Channels, 7/6 Young's (J.) Royal Exchange Tables of Marine Insurance, 2/ General Literature.

- Cambridge Freshman; or, Memoirs of Mr. Golightly, by Martin Legrand, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Cassell's Magazine, Vol. 9, royal 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Colnagou's (A.) Public School Chart of Metric System, 10/6 Edwards's (J.) Double Entry Simplified, 2/ cl. swd.; Key, 4/ Edwards's (J.) Ruled Books for ditto, folio, 5/ packet.
Ginx's Baby, His Birth and other Misfortunes, cheap ed. 2/ cl. Griffin's (R. A.) Fables, Grave and Gay, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Hartling's (J. E.) Hints on Shore Shooting, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Lee's (C. A.) Edith, a Novel, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Lowth's (G. T.) The Morrises; or, the Doubtful Marriage, 31/6 Marryat's (F.) The Prey of the Gods, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Modern Joe Miller (The), ed. by R. C. W. illust. 12mo. 1/ bds.
Piper's (H.) Profitable and Ornamental Poultry, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Poll Parrot Picture-Book, 4to. 5/ cl.
Quiver (The), Vol. 6, 1871, royal 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1872, Illustrated, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Royal Warrants, 1870, Pts. 1 & 2, Pay & Non-Effective Pay, 4/ Sargent's Lucy the Light-Bearer, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Stones Crying Out, by L. N. R., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Waverley Novels, Cent. Edit. Vol. 21, 'Woodstock,' 3/6 cl.
Wood Carver (The), 12mo. 1/6 cl.

THE LONDON SCHOOL-BOARD.

THE Board on Wednesday held its mid-holiday meeting, and found that, the precept having been partly realized, it has a balance to its credit of nearly 17,000*l*. Then Mr. Smithies suddenly discovered it to be a matter of necessity that the Board should subsidize for a year, instead of taking over, any number of denominational schools. This roused even Mr. Tabrum, who declared that the proposal to subsidize with the money of the rate-payers schools over which the Board would have no control involved a principle to which he could not assent. Mr. Smithies, however, pressed his motion to a snap division; and it was agreed that the solicitor to the Board be requested to report as to the competence of the Board to subsidize schools which it does not take over. That so important an issue should, under the plea of emergency, be even initiated at a thin mid-holiday

meeting is hardly decorous; and a bolder attempt to apply the funds of the Board to denominational teaching pure and simple can hardly be imagined.

PARIS IN SEPTEMBER.

September 1, 1871.

I REALLY do not know how to paint the void. Painter Courbet, when sitting among his *co-accusés* at Versailles, and waiting for the judgment, was asked what picture he intended to do first, if released. "Oh! a difficult scene," he answered. "A large boundless sea, skyless and sunless, with a few curlews flying through the dark air!" I am no Courbet; and such a picture frightens me.

The *provisoire* of which I was speaking in my last letter has not ceased, only it has become a *provisoire* settled; something like a settlement of suspense; a constitution of insecurity. Very necessary, however, and inevitable. The wicked Veuillot, whose Rabelaisian pen, vigorous, racy, fearless and terrible, has been in the course of the last year more formidable than ever, has very neatly characterized the situation: "Now M. Thiers is *definitive* President of a République *Provisoire*." Speaking ill of the man who rules is of course the universal delight. Being high enough to be envied and hated, not powerful enough and kingly enough to be much feared, he is a convenient target; if ever our nation, from a witty one would or could become a political one, we would astonish Europe and pay less heavy taxes to M. de Bismarck, who laughs at us and goes on. Every Parisian paper has squibs against Thiers. Jules Favre is left alone and aside. "Why do you speak of Jules Favre now?" wrote a member of the Parisian press. "What do we care whether he exists, or where he is? He is no longer a minister." This solves many enigmas. "What is the use of talking of a man when he is already upset? Let us attack the men in power. That is our mission!" And indeed they fulfil it pretty well. Never were Guizot, Rouher, or Persigny so bitterly abused and railed at as Thiers and his Cabinet. Sad scapegoats! *Bons-mots* and *mauvais-mots* hiss and fly about, thick as hail. A Danton *en miniature*,—a Voltaire minus the wit,—a *politiqueur* without politics,—a pseudo-Malthus,—a Talleyrand *bourgeois*;—Thiers, if he does not wince under so many *coups d'épingle*, is very strong-minded indeed. As I was never acquainted with him, owe him no service of any kind, and wait and beg for none,—as even I am a resolute and obstinate dissident from some of his tenets,—I may say freely, that I look upon such railings and obloquies as among the most dangerous and iniquitous doings of my countrymen. They aver he is bad and wily; General Chanzy, in the very Chamber of Deputies, upbraids him with being deficient in frankness. Emile de Girardin pelts him in the most unceremonious way; our acrimonious but holy Veuillot is prodigal of invectives. What does it prove? That every party frets, being desirous and very ready to take his place; that almost every man regrets not to have got it; and that envy smothered in all breasts right sense, judgment, gratitude, and equity. "M. Thiers," said Girardin, "is a 'plated spoon,' not a silver one." The silver spoon, or plated spoon, is now in the furnace and does not melt. "What is your age?" asked a member of the Left, happy to tease and annoy the new *chef de l'exécutif*.—"Oh! something between fifty and eighty!"—"What! Do you not know how old you are?"—"No! I keep no account of the number of my years; no one will try to steal them." The "plated spoon" was evidently of very good mettle. Voltaire could not have made a better rejoinder. With a less prodigious subtlety and wiry suppleness of wit, what could M. Thiers do, and what would become of him?

Between the years 1829 and 1832, one could see in the narrow streets and muddy thoroughfares of old Paris a little man, of some twenty years of age, not shabbily nor gaudily dressed, wearing a blue neck-cloth and silver buttons on his blue coat; with a rather lugubrious, but very intense and attentive look; inquisitive, not talkative,—sauntering about, peering into shops with a queer spy-like curiosity;

nobody taking notice of the fellow,—and he taking notice of everything; sometimes sitting on a *borne*, pencil in hand; or standing erect in the midst of a gutter;—a strange creature! This was Paul de Coq, or rather de Kock, of Dutch-Flemish extraction; the man who, after the Dutch fashion, tried to paint in hard, true colours the lower people, lower interiors, and Lower-Countries of the Parisian world. How disdainfully did the *littérati* of the day look on the *illiterate* Smollett of France; men of style on the man of no style; gentle ones on the blunt sketcher of "ungentlemanlike" manners; exquisites on the *grivois*, half-cynical, not immoral author of 'L'Homme aux Trois Culottes,' 'Monsieur Dupont,' and 'La Laitière de Montfermeil'! How wistfully did Englishmen and Germans wait for any new book of the "Novelist of Kitchen-Maids," as he was nicknamed by the general assent and unanimous verdict of French critics! Paul de Kock never wore the French ribbon of heroic redness; no French Review ever mentioned him; and the heaviest, stolidest, most prosy article of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the most officially dry chip of the *Moniteur* workshop, won more esteem, weight, and honour than the funniest tales of the laughing Homer of French *caille*, as Hetzel liked to call him. De Kock won celebrity, millions of readers, and a competence; built a charming little country-house at Romainville. He was the Jan Steen of French literature; hospitable and kind-hearted; and died at 78—a by-word!

Truth, to which he adhered with unflinching faith, will protect his memory, for better or for worse; not the truth philosophical,—high-souled truth; but quite matter-of-fact, boorish, unpretending, unaccustomed and unable to frequent drawing-rooms and parlours,—a low truth, imbedded into *bourgeois* morals; as unsophisticated as a native cock on his dunghill. The cock and dunghill, which were quite unworthy to be looked at by French polite society, are nevertheless very curious; young men, young women, servants, upholsterers, grocers, disdained not to pay it some attention and to buy the picture; students, *grisettes*, *bourgeoises*, did the same; cabmen, coachmen, jockeys, handicappers, actors and actresses added to the number of readers. *Femmes-de-chambre* lent the last novel of De Kock, which bore a most lewd and extraordinary designation ('The C—d'), to their mistresses, who disdained not perusing a little of it (*en tapinois*). Shocking De Kock is not; vulgar he is, very; true to raw *bourgeois* manners. A broad vein of old *gauche* gaiety runs through; tables are upturned; gentlemen in a frolic go tipsy into a ball-room; a whole orchestra, being supported by insufficient pilasters, breaks down, making a mess of violins and violinists, with the contrabassists and their scores; the next young girl is plunged into the large entrails of the *contrebasse*; and she is saved by the *alto*. Rare fun, indeed! All this is narrated in a simple, straightforward style, never emphatic or turgid or meretricious, but exactly as the writer of a *procès-verbal* would put it down on paper. That there was merit and worth in such a crude and harsh, but faithful and droll manner of observing and translating the incidents of life, strangers readily acknowledged: Germans and Englishmen admired the reality and living actuality of the pictures. The *Edinburgh Review* criticized De Kock in a friendly, sympathetic way; the *Quarterly* quoted him; some British noblemen were in raptures with him. But nothing could break the French ice of our French disdain for whatever is not *distingué*. Ponson du Terrail, with his idiotic inventions, is *distingué*; and Eugène Sue, with his holy philanthropic murderers, is *distingué*. Kitchen-maids, being not *distinguées*, were the only public not disavowing Paul de Kock! "Dear me!" he used to say, smiling good-humouredly under his thick grey moustaches, which gave him the appearance of a hale old officer; "what a lot of kitchen-maids there must be in this country!" The truth is, everybody read him, and every French vanity or pretence was ashamed to have read him.

It is a pity for us in France that we did not

sooner give free room and free scope to all intellects and faculties, leaving each of them to its own *Entwicklung* (or development), as the Germans say, and putting each in its natural place: Teniers' *magots* in the lower, Jan Steen's in the lowest; instead of hoping to get a whole generation of Corneilles, or a batch of poetic Miltons. A despotic uniformity of greatness and pomp was the object. Molière received taunts and pithy oburgations from Boileau's mouth, because forsooth his comedies had some peasants in them talking like peasants. It was not *distingué*. Teniers' *magots* are not *distingués*. Lewis meeting in his Galleries with some of Teniers' *magots*, turned upon his majestic heels, and went off! "Throw away the ugly *magots*!" cried he. "Oh! Lewis, Lewis! What thick-coming sorrows will fall on your white hairs and on your family, only for that disdain of *magots* and of popular *bonshommes*, painted or not!"

The proceedings of the Versailles Court-Martial, exhibiting the late Commune as a Vanity Fair, of great dimensions, fearful import, and little value, and Parisian terror as a sham, have been drawing their weary length along, without exciting or producing any increase of interest. Cobler Trinquet bravely confessed his share in the insurrection, and shone like a star among his compeers. Lullier, when he said he was the Sword of Events, gave another excellent explanation. "Yes," said Trinquet, "I had my kepi and coat pierced by several bullets; my only regret is not having been shot. I'd then have been spared the shame of seeing my colleagues trying to throw upon others the responsibility of acts which they were so eager to commit!" Well said, Trinquet! As to Regère, who doubts not the *high morality* of the Commune, I am sure he speaks from the sincerest and most unsophisticated conviction of his heart. What is conviction? Where is morality? Is *killing* a murder? Is not robbery a very good means of transferring property? Is not Atheism a religious feeling? Is not Life Death, and Light Darkness? We are playing at blind-man's-buff, seeking for any principle, for a ray and a hope, in a confused, thick chaos and hubbub of words signifying nothing, of ideas which clash with each other, of unpromising parties, hates, pretences, and unrealities. The heroes of the late events, like a set of school-boys, exclaim, "Please, sir, I didn't do it!" Lullier, whom they thought a madman, said very sensible things. "I wished to be Cæsar and Dictator! For which end I wetted the throats of the Faux-bourgs. No one can aspire to be a Cæsar without wetting rascally throats!" O Machiavels! O Cæsars! O Sardanapaluses! Nobody knows how many victims, and bloody ones, the wish of being a Napoleon, as Lullier, a Socrates, as Regère, a Marat, as Raoul Rigault, has made. The Commune was imitative, histrionic, not real, theatrical, and, as such, true to scenic traditions and arrangements. Those who remained on the stage were taken; such as flew into real life escaped. "The most courageous among them were the men who ran away"—so said a friend of mine the other day, on his return from Versailles. And I think he was right.

Governing France without theatricalities is not an easy thing. This year, thanks to the detestable war, we are beginning a new movement the other way. Not only has the Versailles exhibition been a complete *fiasco*, the performers hissed off the stage, their scarfs and braveries laughed at, the managers ruined or forced to run away, the dialogue bad, the advocates' bombast judged irrelevant, and their efforts to annoy and irritate the judges most untoward and scandalous; but the failure of their eloquence and of the whole drama coincided with not a few other good symptoms. On the 15th of August we had no *lampions*, no fireworks, no distribution of crosses of the Legion of Honour; no greasy imps were seen climbing the *mâts de cocagne*; no newspapers sang the everlasting, ever-changing, ever-the-same hymn in praise of the powers that be. A very good step that is towards political *renaissance*. The Napoleonists assembled all in the Church St-Augustin, where the Assumption, which is, too, the *fête* of

Napoleon, was celebrated with great pomp. M. Rouher and family, Count Cassabianca, Baron Jérôme David, M. Pinard, Charles Abbattucci, Count de Bouville, M. and Madame Vandal, M. and Madame de Sauley, Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord-Montmorency, General de Castelnau, Comte and Comtesse de Niewerkerke, Marquis de Girardin, Comte — Benedetti, M. Vitu, Baron de Heckeren, Duchesse de Tarente, Duchesse Tascher de la Pagerie, M. Jules Richard, were among the pious congregation, which reminded one of a dinner-party or a ball *en petit comité* at the Tuilleries of former days. Nobody found fault with the Bonapartist meeting. A fallen cause—the own cause of the notabilities present—was by them religiously consecrated one way. Ten days after, the Legitimists—a very dwindling party—did the same for their own clan and banner. They celebrated on the 25th the feast of St-Louis, in honour of monarchic principles and *souvenirs*. The churches of Versailles were full to suffocation. Let fallen parties do their best; setting suns are setting suns. It is well to worship dying rays, much better than to adore the rising star. But in the political actual horizon, is there any star rising just now? I think not. However, every political party (and there are six of them in France) hopes clearly to see its own particular star rising soon and illuminating the heavens. The wittiest and most clear-sighted laugh at that universal hope, and remain silent or play at epigrams. H. H.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FROUDE has relinquished the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*, and his place will be filled by Dr. Dasent.

WE are requested to state that a paragraph in the last *Publishers' Circular* respecting the proposed Life of Mr. Dickens is incorrect; and that no one has been authorized by Mr. Forster to make that announcement.

WE learn that a controversy has arisen between M. Gounod and Messrs. Novello respecting the publication of the former's music, which is likely soon to occupy the attention of the Courts.

A POEM, by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, will appear in the *Dark Blue* magazine, with an illustration by Mr. Nettlehip. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's new volume of poems, 'Lays of France,' will be published next month.

A NEW novel, of an historical character, by Mr. Charles Gibbon, the author of 'For Lack of Gold,' &c., will be published about the end of autumn.

A HANDBOOK of Field Fortifications, for the use of Infantry officers, may be expected to appear during the current month, the author of which is Major Knollys, Sutherland Highlanders, Garrison Instructor Home District.

THE business of the English and Foreign Library Company has passed into the hands of Mr. Mudie.

MR. PEILE is engaged on a second and enlarged edition of his work on Greek and Latin Etymology.

MR. SNELGROVE, the Honorary Secretary of the Chaucer Society, has sent a notice to all its members in arrears, asking for their subscriptions to pay for the next issue of the Chaucer Society's books, nearly ready. It will consist of—1. Part I. of the 'Parallel-Text Edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems,' containing three or six texts of each of his first four poems; 2. Part I. of the 'Supplementary Parallel Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems' (three extra texts of the 'Parliament of Fowles'); 3. Part I. of the 'Odd Texts of

Chaucer's Minor Poems' (fragments of the 'Parliament'), with the two differing versions of the prologue to the 'Legende of Good Women'; 4. Part I. of the 'One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems,' containing the best text of his first five poems, with the French original of his A B C, edited by M. Paul Meyer; 5. 'Trial-Forewords to the "Parallel-Text of Chaucer's Minor Poems," with a Try to set Chaucer's Works in their right order of Time,' by Frederick J. Furnivall, Part I. Copies of Mr. Stephen Thompson's photograph of Oeclevis's portrait of Chaucer in the Harleian MS. 4866, will be given with Nos. 1, 3, and 5.

MR. NATHAN SHEPPARD, author of 'Shut up in Paris,' is about to start on a lecture tour through England and Scotland, with a lecture 'On the Siege of Vanity Fair,' and another 'On Facts about America.' 'Shut up in Paris' is to be included in the Tauchnitz Re-issues.

It is proposed to have a memorial window in the church at Broad Chalke in remembrance of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, late vicar.

MR. GRANT'S 'History of the Newspaper Press,' which we announced some months ago as in course of preparation, is now completed, and will be published immediately. It consists of two large octavo volumes, and traces the history of our newspaper journalism from its commencement down to the present year.

MR. G. SCOTT is now engaged on the most important part of the Class Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, namely, the arranging in chronological order of all the State papers and letters in the national collection, from the Conquest to the latest acquisitions. The first Calendar of the Rolls Series, that of Henry the Eighth, does not begin till 1509, but we have a large number of letters, &c. before that date. Mr. Scott has been able to supply several omissions, and correct some mistakes in the Rolls Calendar, excellent as that work is.

THE editor of the Japanese and Chinese journal in London, the *Phoenix*, in closing his first volume, makes an amusing complaint with regard to the few periodicals devoted to the branches of literature which his periodical treats of. He cannot enumerate more than four in the English language. We think the most remarkable thing is his own journal in London, for we can remember when there was only one Japanese scholar here, Mr. Huttman, and now Japanese is a main feature in a magazine published in London. Another notable matter is that Tibetan is also introduced, and no one knew anything about Tibetan a very few years ago, and, for that matter, few do now, though it is of so much value for Buddhistic studies.

THE unique MS. volume of Early English Homilies in Trinity College, Cambridge, is now in the press for the Early English Text Society, under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Richard Morris.

It is stated that M. Gambetta is only waiting for the end of the state of siege in Paris, to bring out a newspaper as his organ, under the title of *Le Patriote*.

A CURIOUS brochure, of about twenty pages, has been published in Brussels, entitled 'Histoire du Pied de Nez, depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours.' This humorous little work is written by Karl Stur, whose satirical articles on the follies of the day are very popular.

A NEW paper has been published in Metz since the 15th of August, entitled *Zeitung für Deutsch-Lothringen*, written in French and in German, the French title being *Gazette de la Lorraine Allemande*.

M. PAUL MEYER has just issued a curious and interesting volume, containing more than thirty unique Provençal songs of the thirteenth century, from the MS. song-book that M. Giraud, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, presented to the Imperial Library, and which was written in Provence early in the fourteenth century. Many of the songs have considerable historic worth, on account of the allusions in them to contemporary events. M. Paul Meyer gives an elaborate description of the Giraud MS., and also of a much larger one from the La Vallière library, with a list of the two hundred troubadour poets whose works occur in these MSS. One of the most important results of M. Meyer's investigations is his proof that the sources from which Jean de Nostre Dame in the sixteenth century drew his hitherto trusted account of Provençal troubadours, do not in any way bear out Jean's statements, and that he is quite unworthy of credit.

THE Catalogue of all French publications during the twenty-five years 1840 to 1865, compiled by the German bookseller Lorenz, settled in Paris, is at last completed, having been interrupted by the involuntary flight of the editor from Paris, about a year ago. In the absence of any comprehensive catalogue since Quérard, which reaches only to 1839, this is a great boon to librarians, booksellers, and persons who desire to refer to the publications of French authors. The arrangement is alphabetical, under the name of the author; in anonymous works, under the first substantive of the title. Each author's list is preceded by a short biographical notice.

HERR A. BRACHVOGEL has finished a new novel, in four volumes, entitled 'Das Räthsel von Hildburghausen,' which is now in the press, and will shortly be published in Hanover.

THE *Illustrirte Zeitung* gives the following names of German periodical publications brought out in America:—*Der Literarische Verkehr*, which preceded the new monthly paper, *Der Freidenker*, published in New York by Dr. Fr. Leisz,—the illustrated weekly paper, *Puck*, brought out at St. Louis,—*Der Deutsche in Canada*, a monthly organ for the Germans established in Canada, edited by Herr C. Mack, and published at London, Ontario,—the weekly newspaper, *Der Freischütz*, published by G. Ph. Roth, in Milwaukee, under the editorship of Herr H. Musäus,—and *Deutsche Nachrichten in Südamerika*, a German newspaper, which has lately been brought out in Valparaiso.

THE death is announced of the well-known Spanish essayist and publicist, Signor Julian Sanchez Ruano.

M. L. BEINS has lately published an interesting monograph on the Grand Pensionary of Holland, Jan de Witt, and his foreign policy at the time of the peace of Westphalia.

M. THEODORE GORRISSEN, who not long ago wrote an historical *étude* on the fall of the kingdom of Holland in 1810, has published, at Arnheim, the first volume of an elaborate monograph on the poet Constantijn Huygens (1596—1687).

HERR E. LEHMANN has published a short notice of the late Prof. Gervinus, written in good taste, if a little too encomiastically. But it is curious to observe how apologetically the writer speaks of the view Gervinus took of the state of Germany at the beginning of the year,—a view which found many sympathizers in England, while in Germany it was as unpopular as was his generous advocacy of the Italian cause in 1859.

WE are glad to see that Dr. Busch, a very laborious orientalist, for ten years attached to the German embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed Oriental Councillor in the Foreign Office at Berlin. There is no similar promotion for orientalists in our Foreign Office.

A VERY interesting contribution to personal history is the Massachusetts Civil List, from 1630 to 1774, published by W. H. Whitmore, A.M. This includes not only all the functionaries of New England birth, but also all those sent out from the old country.

AN effort of industry characteristic of *Trübner's Literary Record* has given us an essay on Dakhota bibliography. The 25,000 Sioux Indians are endowed with a printed literature which embraces thirty-six works, including a newspaper. If Mr. Trübner is right in his calculation, there is a dictionary of 12,000 words, or relatively more words than men in the nation. It is ominous that, as in many such cases, the vernacular literature becomes a stepping-stone to English, and therefore forebodes its own extinction.

THE bitter controversy on the subject of Education which has been of late years raging in Holland, has led to the appearance of numerous educational journals. A new weekly journal has lately appeared, entitled *Ons Recht (Our Right)*, and devoted to the advocacy of the views of the Roman Catholic party on educational matters.

COUNT GIAMBATTISTA CARLO GIULIARI has published, in Verona, a very interesting work, entitled 'Della Tipografia Veronese, Saggio Storico-letterario,' which describes the progress of the art of printing, from its introduction in Verona down to the present day.

As a seasonable reminder just now, *Trübner's Literary Record* furnishes us with a list of Brazilian books. The most notable work is the quarterly journal of the Historico-Geographico Institute, which has now reached its thirty-third volume.

DR. JAMES LEGGE, the eminent Chinese scholar, writes to the editor of the *Chinese Recorder* that he has ready for the press a translation of the 'Ch'un Ts'ew,' in which he has embodied the narratives of the Tso Chuen. The 'Ch'un Ts'ew' was the last literary labour of Confucius, and has been erroneously called 'Confucius's History of his own Times.' It contains the Annals of Loo, under the title of 'Spring and Autumn,' for 242 years, terminating only two years before his death. Confucius attached an unusual value to this work; but if Dr. Legge's judgment of it be correct, these Annals are "mendacious in the extreme." In writing them Confucius ignored, concealed, and misrepresented the truth upon principle. Dr. Legge adds, "Confucius said that by the 'Spring and Autumn' men would know him and men would condemn him. Yes; it obliges

us to make a large deduction from our previous estimate of his character, and of the beneficial influence which he has exerted."

THE *Friend of India* states that a number of native gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Serampore and Ootterpara propose to establish a society for the translation of the Vedas and Puranas into colloquial Bengali. The chairman of the society will be Mr. Plowden, magistrate of Serampore, and several learned natives will be invited to revise the proof-sheets. The object seems to be to collect information on the ancient domestic usages of the Hindûs, notices of places, sects, &c., concerning which the Puranas offer a wide field of investigation.

THE Christian Vernacular Education Society printed, during last year, 260,300 copies of school-books and periodicals, in seven of the principal languages of India. Their circulation has been 303,152 copies, and the proceeds of sales, 2,613*l*.

THE educational statistics of British India show that the school-going population, calculated on the basis of one-sixth of the whole, ought to be twenty-five millions. It is only one million and ninety-six thousand. The highest per-centage obtains in Coorg, where one in sixty goes to school; the lowest in Bengal, where it stands at one in one hundred and eighty. Nearly 166,000 natives are now annually being taught English.

THE Indian Government has issued the first part of an 'Historical and Statistical Memoir of the Ghazepore District.' It is the work of Dr. Wilton Oldham, and embraces, with other interesting matter, the history and antiquities of the district. In these departments the editor has received assistance from Dr. T. Oldham, Babu Rajendra Lal Mitra, the Rev. R. Sherring, and Mr. Blockman. A work of similar interest and value has also appeared in Bengal, viz., a 'Report on the District of Jessore; its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce,' by J. Westland, Esq., late a magistrate and collector in the district.

ANOTHER investigator of that remarkable outlying member of the Aryan family of languages, the Albanian, has appeared in the person of Dr. Francis Miklosich, of Vienna. The second and third parts of his Albanian Researches are devoted to the Romanish elements of the language and the comparative grammar of the verbs.

M. BROSSET, in continuation of his Armenian labours, has published, at St. Petersburg, another part of his French translation of Oukhtanes, an historian of the tenth century. One feature in the Armenian historians is the light they throw on obscure portions of the history of the oriental tribes.

MR. P. KENNEDY, of Dublin, writes to us in reference to a statement that has been going the round of the papers, that a Mr. Hamilton Marshall, the author of a novel lately published, is a direct descendant of Mrs. Hamilton, the authoress of the 'Cottagers of Glenburnie.' "I beg," he says, "to remind the reading public that the authoress of the 'Cottagers of Glenburnie,' Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, was born at Belfast, July 25, 1758, and died at Harrogate, July 23, 1816, without having changed her maiden name."

SCIENCE

The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms.
By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D.
(Macmillan & Co.)

SINCE this is but the precursor of a larger book which has been for some time announced, it will be unnecessary here to discuss at any length Dr. Bastian's views. The whole question of the *de novo* formation of organic matter in certain flasks, containing certain solutions, and treated in certain ways, is so full of speculation and supposition, and so involved in a number of collateral questions, that it is quite impossible that a short essay such as this, or the experiments of a busy medical man, should fairly deal with it. We are, however, quite willing to give Dr. Bastian credit for his efforts, and for drawing some attention to the subject. It is, we must insist, a great mistake to imagine that the existence or non-existence of spontaneous generation, or Archeogenesis (Haeckel), or Abiogenesis (Huxley), or Archeobiosis, as Dr. Bastian now terms it, can be proved or disproved by this kind of investigation. No naturalist will ever be satisfied that organic matter has been spontaneously evolved from mineral matters, by the assertion of an experimenter that he did *all he could* to exclude already living matter from his experimental solutions, and yet after a time obtained from them living organisms. A stricter account of the process is required—a following of the steps of the evolution under the very eye of the observer, and a demonstration of a power of control over the conditions of the experiment which no one has yet pretended to have. On the other hand, it is manifestly absurd to maintain that the *de novo* formation of living matter is not daily taking place in ponds, seas, and earth, on every side of us, simply because under particular highly artificial conditions no life is evolved in chemical solutions prepared in the laboratory. It cannot for a moment be pretended that nature in her great laboratory may not accomplish what experimenters do not succeed in imitating, and accordingly we object to the precipitancy with which advocates for and against Abiogenesis rush to the tribunal of flasks and solutions.

In the present volume, we notice that Dr. Bastian wisely confines himself to the case of the appearance in solutions of Bacteria, and what he considers as *Torula*-cells. In former writings he very much weakened his cause by seeking to prove too much—even the spontaneous generation of a fungus with its reproductive organs; and we much regret, for his own sake, that even now he cites, without comment, an assertion as to the heterogenetic origin of ciliated Infusoria (p. 16). Dr. Bastian's mistake, and that of those French writers of whom he is the disciple, is in endeavouring to prove too much. It is premature to discuss the cause of the appearance of Bacteria in solutions heated and hermetically sealed whilst hot, when, as yet, there is no agreement on account of insufficient inquiry—first, as to what Bacteria are, whether independent organisms or stages in the development of fungi, or whether, indeed, organisms at all; secondly, as to what temperature will insure the destruction of *all* the Bacteria in a solution, and what temperature will destroy any or all the germs of Bacteria; thirdly, whether pressure has

any effect or not (as Dr. Bastian thinks it has) on the development of Bacteria, or whether heat, with plus or minus pressure, acts differently, or the same as heat with normal pressure; fourthly, whether Bacteria can be submitted to desiccation and survive,—whether they are distributed by diffusion in the atmosphere or only by surfaces (as appears probable from Dr. Ferrier's researches, confirming Dr. Bastian on this point); fifthly, whether Bacteria are ever developed by heterogenesis from the breaking up of larger organic elements; sixthly, whether the forms of Bacteria are dependent, and in what way, on the nature of the solution in which they develop. Many of these questions are raised and briefly considered in the course of Dr. Bastian's researches; but to none is a satisfactory answer given. An opinion is hazarded, or a few indecisive experiments cited: no attempt is made to meet any one of these inquiries in that ample manner and with that patient spirit which alone can give a scientific result. If our author could be persuaded to write less about the remoter question of the origin of life, and would devote the same amount of time to one of the above-named preliminary inquiries, and would fairly, and with adequate illustration, give the results of his inquiry, whether favouring the doctrine he has espoused or not, he would be doing solid scientific work.

The present volume is well worth the attention of those who are interested in the line of research with which it deals, since it is clearly and forcibly written, and not too long. We cannot, however, perceive that the case of the experimentalists is strengthened by the new evidence adduced in it.

Insanity and its Treatment. By G. F. Blandford, M.D. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)

MAD doctors, or, as they appear to prefer to be called, "alienists," may reasonably speak with some pride of the advance the last generation has seen in the knowledge of insanity and the treatment of the insane. Such pride may be justified from the fact that the changes leading to this advance have actually been initiated by medical men having the care of the insane, and were not forced upon them by that usual promoter of reform, some public outcry accidentally arising. The advance is, however, after all, not from a creditable state of knowledge and practice to one more accurate and scientific, but simply from a state of careless ignorance and consequent malpractice to that degree of enlightenment which is the result of simple attentive observation, and that judiciousness of practice which is born of common sense.

This advance, with beneficial results therefrom, has led to increased interest in the subject; and of late years most of the chief medical schools have instituted a course of lectures on psychological medicine, or, in ordinary language, madness and its treatment. Dr. Blandford publishes his lectures delivered at St. George's Hospital, and his book embodies the results of much experience, and may be described as having this special recommendation, not common to such books, that the reader will not necessarily rise from its perusal with the impression that he himself, his whole family, and every one he has ever known, must be insane.

Passing by the chapters which treat of the

pathology of insanity as representing the mere gropings of the intellect after what will, probably, be ever beyond its grasp, we will touch only on one or two points of general practical interest. What is to be made the test of insanity? The lawyers say that to prove insanity we must prove delusion,—a test which appears to us perfectly sufficient, and is essentially extremely simple, though it may often be difficult to apply. "But," says Dr. Blandford, "lawyers have no practical acquaintance with the insane,"—thereby implying that no one is competent to form a judgment on this point but the "alienist." He tells us also, that many who are beyond all question of unsound mind cannot properly be called insane; but we may ask, what is the meaning of the word "insanity," if not unsoundness of mind, and nothing else?

There appears to be some confusion in the mind of the lecturer as to the proper function of a medical witness in a Crown case, when we find him saying to his pupils, "Counsel will try to trip you, and ask if you consider the patient insane. He may not be insane, strictly speaking, and you may have to admit it; they will then argue that he is not legally of unsound mind." It betokens a curious obliquity of thought to speak thus of a counsel when he asks, in its simplest possible form, the one question the witness is placed in the box to answer. Although Dr. Blandford is evidently unwilling to admit so simple a test of insanity as the legal one of the existence of delusions, he is obliged to confess that it is always satisfactory to discover delusions; and that though insanity may and does exist without them, yet there can be no doubt of its presence when we discover them. We find him also saying, at the commencement of his eighth lecture, that by the discovery of false beliefs or delusions we are led to the conclusion that patients are insane; and among the cases which he quotes of insanity without delusions the majority cannot, without some perversion of language, be said to have been free from delusions, and in the rest it is not made clear that insanity actually existed.

We find Dr. Blandford saying, with regard to so-called kleptomania, that the impulse to appropriate an article, if it appears that it can be done with safety and secrecy, is one that is not seldom felt by many ill-regulated minds, and to erect this into insanity would be fraught with the greatest danger to society; he also declares that he abolishes dipsomania from the varieties of moral insanity, together with such monomanias as erotomania, pyromania, and kleptomania; yet he is unwilling to give up "moral insanity" in general, which has been so frequently used to excuse the impulses of ill-regulated minds.

Merely to recognize insanity, it is not necessary to have a practical acquaintance with all the vagaries of the insane; it is sufficient to be able to see clearly when there is a deviation from sanity; and hence a practical acquaintance with the sane would appear to be sufficient. In the lecture on Treatment we are told that there can be no question that the perfection of treatment would be to place a patient in an asylum where the other inmates were not insane, but sane people; in other words, the asylum is an economic necessity, to secure proper supervision, regularity of life, and safety for the patient; but an ordinary cheerful social circle forms his best position. In acute

mania, Dr. Blandford says we have a remedy, in hydrate of chloral, of more value than anything that was given before its discovery. A very violent maniac may be sent to sleep by one dose, and wake clear of everything like delirium, though still with delusions; and his testimony as to the value of this drug coincides with that of all who have used it in the same way.

The consideration of the terminations of insanity is not encouraging. It is found that about fifty per cent. of all cases of insanity are incurable from the first attack: of the remaining fifty only about twenty remain permanently well during the rest of their lives, the remaining thirty being subject to subsequent attacks; and these numbers are deduced from tables which take no exact notice of the special form of insanity in each case recorded, so that we do not learn from them what form is to be regarded as the least incurable; and they therefore do little to militate against the popular belief that insanity is virtually an incurable disease.

With regard to the future prospect of one who has once been insane, it is certain that no one can tell when he or she may not become insane again; and we find Dr. Blandford obliged to confess that the difficulty in pronouncing an opinion as to perfect recovery is often great when we have never known the patient in his previous sane condition, — which may be accepted as an admission that the opinion of the "alienist" is of less value than that of the intimate friends of the patient.

The concluding lecture we think the most valuable: it is on the examination of a person whose sanity has been called in question, and leaves nothing to be desired in its recommendation of caution to those who may be called upon to sign certificates of insanity.

Forms of Animal Life; being Outlines of Zoological Classification, based upon Anatomical Investigation, and illustrated by Descriptions of Specimens and of Figures. By George Rolleston, D.M. (Clarendon Press.)

It has long been our opinion that the outlines of a general practical, as well as theoretical and philosophical knowledge, of the structure and functions of animals, may most effectually be taught by the full detailed description of each system of organs, as exhibited in one individual characteristic species of every principal group,—the selected species being one easily accessible to the student; and that the aberrant forms may be more effectually studied by such previous acquaintance with what may be considered the central, or, for this purpose, typical organization. In the work before us, Prof. Rolleston has, to a certain extent, taken this view, and has carried it out and enlarged upon it, as might be expected from him, in the most masterly manner. His work, in the words of the Preface,—

"consists of three parts; the first is an introduction, giving a classification of the animal kingdom, with a zoological account of its various sub-kingdoms, and their subordinate divisions and classes; the second,"—and this more particularly bears upon the view we have expressed above—"consists of descriptions of certain readily procurable specimens, which illustrate in the concrete a very large number of the systematic descriptions contained in the introduction; and the third contains descriptions of figures supplementary to the descriptions of speci-

mens, and intended to aid them in furnishing that ground work of particular facts, without which, it is impossible to obtain any real knowledge or permanent hold of general principles. The distinctive character of the book consists of its attempting so to combine the concrete facts of zootomy with the outlines of systematic classification, as to enable the student to put them for himself into the natural relations of foundation and superstructure. The foundation may be made wider, and the superstructure may have its outlines not only filled up, but even considerably altered by subsequent and more extensive labours; but the mutual relations of the one as foundation, and of the other as superstructure, which this book particularly aims at illustrating, must always remain the same."

From this short but comprehensive account of the objects and scope of the work, it will be seen that it may be made a valuable means for the higher teaching of intelligent students, whether private or attached to public educational institutions. Its character is not elementary: it enters into the higher and more philosophical phases of the science; but to any one already acquainted with the rudiments of biological knowledge, it will be most useful.

The work, however, assumes a character of far more extended importance when considered as both an indication of and a means of carrying forward the present changing phase of university education, especially in that great school of learning to which it belongs, and in the scientific department of which the author holds a distinguished position. It is not that the Universities have been wholly without able teachers in certain branches of science, and the examples of such men as Daubeny, at Oxford, and of the venerable Prof. Sedgwick at Cambridge, will leave their impress upon the teaching of their respective schools for all time. At Oxford it is well known that the former had very much at heart the furtherance of the movement which is now fairly commenced, and, both by his personal influence and by his writing, contributed to its inauguration. Its advance since that time has been highly satisfactory. The well-known Botanic Garden, an object of so much interest to the former Professor, and so greatly improved under his care,—the new Museum, containing continually increasing stores of specimens of zoology and comparative anatomy, and a fine geological collection,—the establishment of a new observatory, with a Professor of Astronomy attached, and the promise of still more extended institutions in connexion with science,—show that the means of acquiring scientific knowledge will not be wanting, and the names of the present professors of the several departments are a guarantee that those means will be made thoroughly available.

A few words more as to the manner in which Prof. Rolleston has carried out his extensive object. Of the plan of the work we have given his own account; we have stated our opinion that the result is a book of the highest character and value. We would now earnestly suggest the great importance of furnishing, in a future edition, an extensive glossary. The constant use of terms little understood in their exact meaning by students, and many of them quite novel, requires a readily accessible means of explanation.

The illustrations are admirably selected, and the execution of the figures is absolutely perfect. The engraving by Jewitt, after Crozier's beautifully accurate drawing, is unsurpassable.

The Natural History of the Diatomaceæ. Part I. By Arthur Scott Donkin, M.D. Illustrated by Tuffen West. (Van Voorst.)

THE admirable work on the British Diatomaceæ by Prof. Smith was published so long ago that the amount of material since accumulated justifies Dr. Donkin in attempting a new book on the subject. The many collectors and admirers of diatom frustules will welcome this new guide. From a scientific point of view, though it will be convenient to have the various British forms figured, yet there is not much of a critical character to be expected from this work. The author is content to regard a form as a species; in the future parts, it is to be hoped that more of the life-history and development of the species will be given. It is a matter for regret that whilst so much labour is spent on the delineation and discrimination of the siliceous valves of these minute plants, little is done to advance a knowledge of their "natural history," properly so called. Some day there will be a great attack on the innumerable species of diatoms, and they will be reduced to comparatively few types. This can only be affected by observation of the living plants, of their development and variations under varying conditions. We recommend to Dr. Donkin's attention, Prof. Max Schultze's observations on the movements of diatoms, and a recent paper in that observer's *Archiv* on the structure of the valve of *Pleurosigma*. The plates in the present part of Dr. Donkin's work are not equal to the artist's earlier work.

Stray Leaves of Science and Folk-Lore. By J. Scoffern, M.B. (Tinsley Brothers.)

UPON the propriety of the original printing of these 'Stray Leaves' in the various periodicals in which they have already appeared, we shall offer no opinion; but upon the impropriety of collecting and reprinting them, we need not hesitate to pronounce decisively. We have seen no one article in the whole volume worth reproduction, and have read several of them with no little impatience and dissatisfaction. Dr. Scoffern assures us that his scientific papers have "taken substantive rank" in the *Leisure Hour*, and therefore we have glanced over them all, and perused some throughout. Anything less like to science, and more like to jaunty flimsiness, has seldom been printed, seldom reprinted. Surely the readers of such articles are never deluded into the belief that they are gaining knowledge of any "substantive rank." Diffuse writing and pointless verbiage, lame style and bad taste, are not, we trust, necessary qualifications of popular instruction, while it is difficult to see of what value in popular science can be such "selected topics" as 'Peace Establishments and War Salaries,' 'The Maroons,' 'Cosmetics—the Skin, and Hair, and Teeth,' 'Sugar, and Beetroot in France,' &c. No one who really desires information on animal magnetism would be attracted by the title which Dr. Scoffern has given to a particular paper, 'Baron Reichenbach's Theory of Kissing'; nor will any one besides the author think a paper on colliery explosion happily entitled 'The Fire-Damp's Family Circle.' This flimsy treatment of grave subjects is quite out of character, and can never allure reluctant readers, or really benefit them if accidentally allured. Instances of the author's bad taste are not infrequent. Treating of beards, he remarks:—"Another man, having concluded to grow a beard, will go surreptitiously to work, encroaching a little day by day, thinking you will never discover it. Accused be that base individual—*carbonyl notandus*! Even so would he encroach on my landmarks, my purse, my family peace. He would rob a canary bird of his sugar,—the trope is not mine; he would grub-up his grandmamma to make knife-handles out of her leg-bones." The last trope is Dr. Scoffern's! Let no one deprive him of the honour and the humour. One other example will suffice:—"O, John Gough (the temperance lecturer), there are other intoxications than alcohol; one, for instance, that infects the blood from the day of his making the discovery that ladies are prettier than lamp-posts. From

heavenward, so high as the flesh-imprisoned soul can soar, down to the depths where Phlegethon rolls hissing, the influence of that intoxication may be traced!" It being conceivable that Dr. Scoffern hurriedly penned these and many similar metaphorical sentences, nevertheless, it remains inconceivable how he could suppose them to be worthy of reprinting. Are these the tropes that suit the popular taste? We cherish the hope that the people like something much better, something much less fantastic, forced, and flimsy, than is to be found in these 'Stray Leaves.' Some of these pages have shocked us quite as cruelly as our "grandmother's leg-bones made into knife-handles" would have shocked us on our breakfast-table.

The Mineral and other Resources of the Argentine Republic (La Plata) in 1869. By Major F. Ignacio Rickard. Published by Special Authority of the National Government. (Longmans & Co.)

"BLESSED with, perhaps, the finest climate in the world,—where from the extent of territory, larger than Europe (excepting Russia) any temperature may be selected to live in,—the Argentine Republic is destined to become, at no distant day, the great rival of the United States as a field of immigration; and once populated, its great internal wealth and resources—agricultural as well as mineral—must make it stride far ahead of it, and become at once the Great Republic of the South." These be brave words; but are they strictly true? We pause one moment, before replying, to note the iteration of "its resources making it stride ahead of it," where, be it observed, the it striding is the Argentine Republic, and the it outstridden the United States. The last it seems hardly grammatical. But to let that pass,—is it fact that the Argentine Republic is equal in area to the whole of Europe, minus Russia? Decidedly not; for Europe without Russia is 1,800,000 square miles in extent, while the Argentine Republic, according to Major Rickard himself, is but 903,019. And is the climate the finest in the world? We doubt it. The climate of Cordoba, indeed, is wonderfully good for pulmonary affections; but at Buenos Ayres 58 days in the year are intensely hot, even by the admission of the author, and the provinces to the north are proportionably hotter. We will not, however, quarrel with the statement, though it be somewhat *couleur de rose*; and we will admit that if three or four thousand English families were to go out together, there are few places where they could make a better settlement than in Santa Fe or Tucuman.

Major Rickard was sent, in November, 1865, to inspect the mines of La Carolina, in San Luis of Uspallata, in Mendoza, and Tontal and others in San Juan. He furnishes valuable information, though he met with great difficulty in arriving at accurate conclusions, as the miners of South America, unlike those of California, keep no accounts showing their expenditure and returns. It appears that out of a population of 1½ million there are 2,687 miners, or 17½ per thousand; while in California there are 52,000 miners, or 663 per thousand. The sum of 290,000*l.* has been invested in mining operations, and in 1868 produced 133,000*l.*, or 45·60 per cent. The number of miners, however, is rapidly increasing; and Major Rickard tells us he has known "some of the most famous ganchos and freebooters who are now industriously occupied in working silver mines in Rioja, attracting, by their example, their former companions-in-arms, and behaving in the most exemplary manner." The owner of the soil exercises no right to a mine which belongs to the discoverer on his complying with certain rules. He must work his claim, which consists of from 200 yards long to 100–200 yards broad, continuously without allowing 90 consecutive days to elapse in which work is suspended, and with at least four miners.

The value of this book would have been immensely increased by a good map, pointing out the localities in which the mines spoken of are situated, and by more careful writing. Typographical errors abound. Thus at p. 71, *disolved*; p. 169, *inagurated*; p. 200, *frustrated*; p. 206, *is*

good beneficio for in; p. 245, *ophthalmia*; p. 256, *acquatic*; p. 269, *efications*; p. 301, *finer* for *finest*; p. 315, *cortious*. The use of Spanish *varas* for yards, and of square leagues, Spanish we suppose, for square miles, and other foreign measures, is objectionable in a book intended for English readers.

The Plain Path to Good Gardening, &c. By S. Wood. (Goodwin.)

A VERY good book, and one to be highly recommended as a practical guide. The style is peculiar—shall we say, gardenesque?—and the "glossarial Index and technical terms" will afford as much amusement, and rather more, than a modern farce. The practical directions are so excellent that it is a great pity the author did not submit his manuscript to some more practised writer, and specially those portions of it—such as the glossarial Index above referred to—in which some knowledge of chemistry, botany, and natural history is required. As it is, the explanations are exceedingly ludicrous.

Iron and Heat. By James Armour, C.E. (Lockwood & Co.)

THE intention of this work is stated to be "to explain circumstantially the rules of common use" for the construction of iron beams, pillars, and bridge-girders, and to "exhibit the action of heat upon the different materials concerned" in the art of iron-smelting. "Common arithmetic only is used in the treatment of the questions." This remark is true; but something more than common arithmetic is necessary to lucid explanation of mechanical law, as well as of chemical phenomena; and that something—the great qualification of the teacher—is absent from the pages before us. Without much positive error, there is a woolliness of texture in the book, that will stick in the teeth of those who take it for nutriment. A brief table of contents is headed "Index," which is an example of that want of precision which characterizes the work. "Oxygen" does not signify "I produce sourness"; nor is the statement that the word "acid," "as a convenient term in chemistry, applies alike to rock crystal, to certain liquids, and to one of the gases generated by combustion," at all a happy one. It is not an encouraging indication of the state of the higher industrial education of the country for such a volume to be published by a Civil Engineer. Mr. Armour probably understands his subject; but certainly has not the gift of readily causing his readers to do so.

Selected Obstetrical and Gynecological Works of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., containing the Substance of his Lectures on Midwifery. Edited by J. Watt Black, M.D. (Edinburgh, Black.)

ALTHOUGH much of the matter contained in this volume,—compiled and edited by Dr. Watt Black, who was for five years the assistant and colleague of Sir James Simpson,—might be described as simply a reprint, the work is of sufficient importance to warrant us in directing to it the special attention of advanced medical students, and also of young practitioners. About eighty pages, containing Sir James's Lecture Notes, "now published for the first time," contain the substance of the practical part of his 'Course of Midwifery.'

Of False Discontinuity. By M. M. U. Wilkinson, M.A. (Deighton, Bell & Co.)

WE can assure the mathematical reader interested in nice points with respect to algebraical discontinuity, that he will find in this book several nuts which will afford his teeth very hard work to crack. A number of very curious points are brought out and distinctions drawn which would certainly not occur at first thought to the rough-shod learner of mathematics; and there is a considerable novelty in the whole treatment of the question. "If my views are," says the author, "as I think they are, novel and peculiar, I hope mathematicians will be either convinced by my arguments, or think them sufficiently plausible to deserve refutation."

Observations on the Geography and Archaeology of Peru. By E. G. Squier, M.A. A Paper read before the American Geographical Society.

This pamphlet is more interesting to the geo-

grapher and archaeologist than to the general reader. There are some important remarks on Lake Titicaca and the surrounding regions. Mr. Squier corrects a good many of the errors as to the position of various well-known places. Thus he shows that the old city of Cuzco is in longitude 72° 2' west, not 72° 4' as in Keith Johnston's 'Atlas.' He has also brought together a good deal of information with respect to the Ucayali and other feeders of the Amazons. The Ucayali is navigable in connexion with the Vilkameyo 988 miles, and with the Zambo 1,022 miles, and is from its mouth to that of the Amazons, 2,607 miles; the total navigation is 3,731 miles. It is the only stream likely to meet, in any great practical sense, the idea of permanent or rapid communication between Peru, the Amazons and the Atlantic. There is an interesting account of the walls of Cuzco, which Mr. Squier calls "the grandest specimen of style called Cyclopean in the Americas, if not in the world." Mr. Squier is so great an authority on them that he deserves to be studied by all interested in South America.

Notes on the Natural History of the Strait of Magellan and West Coast of Patagonia, made during the Voyage of H.M.S. Nassau, in the Years 1866, 67, 68, and 69. By Robert O. Cunningham. With Maps and Illustrations. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

DR. CUNNINGHAM has written this book, he says, for general readers; but we have searched it through for something of general interest, and searched in vain. Zoologists and botanists he refers to the pages of the *Ibis* and the volumes of the *Linnean Transactions* for fuller details respecting the birds and plants he has seen during his cruise. He has thus, by an error of judgment, dispersed what he ought to have condensed, and the benefit of his observations, some of which are valuable, will be reaped by compilers who may bring together what he has scattered.

Das Gesetz der sphärischen Molecular-bewegung als Fundament zur Neu- und Umlau der Astronomie, Dynamik, Physik und Physiologie. By Dr. Edward Loewenthal. (Leipzig, Serbe's Verlagsbuchhandlung.)

IT is not easy thoroughly to appreciate the drift of Dr. Loewenthal's tract. In less than fifty pages of fairly large print, so many novel hypotheses are broached, and so many generally accepted theories dismissed with contempt, that the result of the perusal of the work is an uncomfortable feeling of bewilderment. Astronomy and chemical physics are first attacked; and the phenomena of which these sciences take cognizance are explained by certain hazily-defined molecular movements, oscillations and undulations. Dr. Loewenthal regards the ebb and flow of the tide as manifestations of a kind of universal "respiration-process"; the treatment of these tidal phenomena he considers typical of his system. "In this case also," remarks the author, "the attraction-demon, the fetish of our school astronomers, sinks into the nothingness of his wholly unwanted silliness." Chemical combination, electricity, magnetism, sexual relations are discussed and correlated. For a more detailed exposition of his views, Dr. Loewenthal refers the reader to his larger work, 'System des Naturalismus.' We do the same, hoping that its perusal will be more profitable than that of the pamphlet before us.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Metallography as a Separate Science; or, the Student's Handbook of Metals, &c. By Thomas Allen Blyth. (Longmans & Co.)

THE author of this Handbook informs us that he intends it for the use of schools and science classes. We are sorry that we find ourselves unable to recommend it for either one or the other. In a book on the metals introduced by a poetical quotation, and interspersed with verses, we feared we should not find any great degree of exactness. The author who could employ the following description of potassium—

When thrown upon water, this metal ignites,
And leaps o'er its surface in violet-tint'd lights;
Or if upon ice this substance you cast,
It will melt by degrees and be dissolved at last—

is not likely to convey a correct idea of potassium to the student's mind. We had, however, notwithstanding our misgivings, but a faint conception of the glaring inaccuracies which we should discover. To give a few examples only: We are told that aluminium "is exactly twice as heavy as water; hence we say it has a specific gravity of 2." Aluminium is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as heavy as water, and has a specific gravity of 2.56. Again, our author informs his students that some manufacturing chemists at Newcastle are prepared to furnish aluminium in any quantity. The fact is, that aluminium is not made at all in this country at present. Bismuth, says this book, "is also sometimes, though very rarely, given in medicine"; the largest consumption of bismuth being its use as a remedial agent. Native copper is said to be "seldom met with in large masses." In Cornwall a mass of a ton weight has been found; and, at the North-American Mine, in the Lake Superior region, in 1853, a mass was thrown down which was estimated to weigh 200 tons; and blocks of many tons in weight are common. Again, respecting copper, we read, "Cornwall has upwards of eighty copper-mines, producing from 100 to 1,500 tons annually. Anglesea, where there is a whole hill called Paris Mountain, consisting of copper ore, produces more than 20,000 tons every year." Cornwall really produced in 1869 71,790 tons of copper ore, and Devonshire 22,728 tons, yielding together, of metallic copper, 6,538 tons; while Parys (not Paris) Mountain produced in the same year 4,893 tons only of copper ore, yielding but 239 tons of copper. Turning to iron, we find certain localities given as "the principal home sites of production," from which are entirely omitted Cumberland, Lincolnshire, Northampton, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, and Ireland, which produce annually more than two and a half millions of tons of iron ore, which is used in our blast furnaces. With these examples of errors, which are quite inexcusable in a book professing to

— lecture man, the wandering and the lost,
In holy lore,

which we interpret to mean truth, we think our readers will agree with us, that it cannot be recommended for either schools or science classes.

A New Table of Seven-Place Logarithms of all Numbers from 20,000 to 200,000. By E. Sang. (Layton.)

THIS work is evidently the result of great labour, as the author has calculated the logarithms of the numbers from 100,000 to 200,000, which form the new portion of these tables. By beginning at 20,000, instead of 10,000, the labour required of those who use the tables is much lessened; and the clear type and excellent arrangement adopted in the present volume tend greatly to enhance its value.

Elements of Plane Trigonometry, for the Use of the Junior Class of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. By Hugh Blackburn, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book differs considerably in its arrangement from the elementary treatises on trigonometry at present generally in use. It is, probably, well suited to the class whom the Professor teaches, and forms a good introduction to trigonometry. It goes, however, over a very narrow portion of the subject. The opening words of the Preface form the author's apology for the publication of the book:—"My excuse is, that during twenty years of experience I have not found any published book exactly suiting the wants of my students."

Science Gossip.

THE BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS offers, through the British Horological Institute, a prize of 50*l.* for the best essay on the Balance-Spring. The Astronomer-Royal, Sir C. Wheatstone, and Mr. J. F. Cole have consented to act as judges.

THE Annual Provincial Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute assembled at Dudley on Tuesday, August 29th, under the presidency of Henry Bessemer, Esq. It is scarcely two years since the inaugural meeting was held, and the Society now numbers upwards of 450 members, including all the leading members of the iron trade. Several important papers, having great technical value, and possessing much scientific interest, were read; and the visits paid by the members to the more important ironworks of Staffordshire and Shropshire were especially agreeable réunions.

THE total eclipse of the sun, on December 12th, will be visible from Hindoostan, the Indian Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Ocean. Arrangements are being made for securing careful observations of all the phenomena attending the eclipse: the Astronomer-Royal is arranging instruments for use in India; the President of the Royal Society is sending instruments of the newest and most approved kind to Australia; the Royal Society of New South Wales sends an expedition to Cape Sidmouth; and Ceylon is to be taken possession of by a staff of astronomical observers from England.

DESIRING to perpetuate the memory of a legacy of 46,000*l.* left to University College Hospital by one of his patients, the late Mr. Yates, Dr. Hare, who was formerly one of the physicians of the Hospital, has erected a marble tablet in one of the wards. Baron de Triqueti was the sculptor employed.

THE first part of the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archeology will be ready early in the spring, containing articles by Dr. Birch, J. W. Bosanquet, M. Ganneau, Prof. Lowne, Lieut. Prideaux, Messrs. G. Smith, and H. Fox Talbot.

DR. VON KOBELL contributes to the *Journal für Praktische Chemie*, No. 10, for 1871, 'Mineralogico-Chemical Researches' of considerable interest and value, in which he describes several new minerals.

THE *Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France*, embracing notices of meetings from November, 1870, to February, 1871, has been just published.

We have received a pamphlet 'On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat-Charcoal,' with reference to the processes pursued at the Red Moss Works, Horwich, near Bolton, Lancashire. The purpose of this short essay is to controvert the prevailing idea, that peat cannot be worked with a profit. There is much special pleading in this pamphlet, which might have been omitted with great advantage; but, notwithstanding, it appears to prove the fact that peat is produced and peat-charcoal made at the Red Moss Works with considerable commercial advantage.

IN the *Revue Universelle des Mines*, Don José de Monasterio y Corréa publishes an interesting and useful description of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, especially as to their situation, the geology of the district, the system of working the mines, and their general organization. The writer states that one of Bolton and Watt's original engines was erected at Almaden in 1799, and that it has been at work ever since.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Freiburg, in the Breisgau—"Walking across the square surrounding the Münster at 2.30 this afternoon (August 31), our eyes were dazzled by a vivid flash of lightning, immediately followed by the rattle of a thunder-clap immediately overhead; and we had just time to reach our inn when, preceded by some heavy drops of rain, a storm of hailstones came down such as one hears of, but rarely sees. They rattled on the roofs, broke skylights and windows, rolling along passages and coming into the rooms, and in a few seconds the square around the Cathedral was white as winter's snow,—in parts several inches deep. I ran out to secure a handful for examination, and was glad to regain the shelter of the hotel; for they were as large and round as boys' marbles, of solid, transparent ice, with a centre of white. The storm lasted for about fifteen minutes, and it is feared, has very much injured

the grape harvest of this district, which promised well. The landlord of our inn has lived here for thirty-three years, and says he never saw anything like it. There had been thunder-peals heard in the distance from an early part of the day; but only one flash of lightning was observed, that which immediately preceded the shower of hailstones. We walked out three hours after the storm among the vineyards, and saw the results in leaves thickly strewn over the ground. The large bunches of grapes had their finest berries bruised or broken, and the hailstones were lying about in heaps."

M. MOISSENET, who is well known in this country for his admirable descriptions of our mining districts and mine machinery, communicates to the French Academy a notice of a new mineral found in the tin-mines of Montebas, Department of the Creuse, which is a compound of double fluorides of aluminium, sodium, and lithium, with a basic phosphate of alumina, for which he proposes the name of Montebasite.

HERR G. VON BOGUSLAWSKI has published a German translation of Signor Schiaparelli's recent astronomical work, under the title of 'Entwurf einer astronomischen Theorie der Sternschuppen.'

M. EDMUND MARTIN, of Paris, proposes to connect, by very simple machinery, the screw-propellers of steamships with magneto-electric machines, and thus to secure by the constant rotation of the magnets, currents of considerable power. These currents would be available for signal-lights when required, and might be used for driving fans for ventilation, and many other purposes.

THE first volume of Ludwig R. Schwarda's 'Zoologie' is in the press, and will be published by Braumüller, in Vienna, with upwards of two hundred wood engravings.

MR. LE POER WYNNE, Bombay C.S., being desirous of encouraging the translation of works of written science, has offered a prize of 100*l.* for a translation of Guillemin's 'Heavens' into Hindoostani.

THE *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for May, has reached us. Amongst the strictly scientific papers, it contains a paper 'On the Anatomy of *Oreomnconchus*,' by Dr. F. Stoliczka; one 'On a New Species of *Scincus*,' by Dr. J. Anderson; and 'On a New Species of Malayan Bats,' by Mr. G. E. Dobson.

THE *Sydney Advertiser* informs us that at the Thames Goldfield in New Zealand, the extraordinary dividend of 75,000*l.* was realized from the Caledonian Reef within fourteen days. It is stated that considerably more than one ton of gold was obtained from 560 tons of quartz.

IN 1870, 403 steam-engines, of an aggregate force of 9,915 horse-power, were employed in alluvial gold-mining in Victoria; and in quartz-reef mining 711 steam-engines, of an aggregate force of 13,572 horse-power.

THE publication of a monthly Medical Magazine in the Bengali language is announced,—to be published at Chinsurah. It will be of great service to the numerous class of medical assistants now scattered throughout Bengal.

THE Chinese seem at length to recognize the importance of the study of navigation. At the various Imperial arsenals throughout the Empire native pupils have lately been instructed in this branch of knowledge; and, for the first time in the history of China, one of her sons has successfully passed his examination of competency as a second mate. It is now also proposed to establish a system of examinations at the different government schools of Western learning, in order that those who most distinguish themselves may be sent to Europe to complete their education.

SIGHTSEEING in Constantinople is being revolutionized. We have chronicled the new organization of the Museum, and now the firman for the Seraglio is abolished, but a preposterous fee established of 30*s.* per head. A cheaper mode of seeing the Seraglio is, however, by a return-ticket

on the railway. The new station is now being made in the Seraglio, and the line follows the ancient city walls on the Sea of Marmora to the Seven Towers. The *Levant Times* expatiates on the glorious view from the new railway; but what would a Byzantine Emperor say to it? The Seven Towers, too! If the Sultan should ever send an ambassador to captivity in the Seven Towers again, he must consign him to a smoking-carriage, and perhaps to the care of a railway guard or porter.

THE *Friend of India* informs us that a very curious adaptation of the Burman language to telegraphic purposes has been made by the Minister of the Interior of the King of Burmah. He has thrown out all the letters not commonly used, which number twenty-five. A translation of the pamphlet has been made by the late English Political Agent at Mandalay.

FINE ARTS

Last Two Weeks.

EXHIBITION OF SPIRIT DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOURS, by Miss Houghton, New British Gallery, 38, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, OPEN daily from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M.—Admission, (reduced), Sixpence; Catalogue, Ninepence.

GUSTAVE DORÉ—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Moses,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

Chronicles of the Castle of Amelroy, or Ammerzode; with some Notices of its Ancient Barons. By John Box. Illustrated. (Low & Co.)

THE Castle of Ammerzode stands on the right bank of the Maas, in the Bommelswaard, close to the village which bears its name, and within a few hundred yards of the river. It was built by some one, whose name has not come down to us, in the twelfth century, and belonged, in the fourteenth century, to John de Herlar, of the House of Loo. In 1351, its master was a partisan of William the Fifth, leader of the Kabbeljaus, Count of Holland, and, as he died without issue, the barony passed to his sister's husband, Arnold van Hoemen, Lord of Midlar, who was taken prisoner while conducting a convoy of provisions from Bois-le-Duc to Ammerzode. Brought before his enemy, William of Juliers, Duke of Gueldres, and threatened with death unless he surrendered his castle, he refused to save his life by such a sacrifice of fidelity to the Duchess of Brabant, Margaret, wife of Louis de Marele, Count of Flanders, well known to readers of Froissart. His life was spared, but the castle was taken, and the captor retained it till his death. Through several centuries it was transferred from hand to hand, in ways not accounted for. In 1428, John, Lord of Brockburgsen,—who, for a pound of fine gold, had bought the Castle and Lordship of Ammerzode from William de Wachtenberg, conceded to the villagers certain important privileges, already enjoyed by their neighbours of the Bommelswaard, and built a chapel for the inhabitants of the Castle, a chapel which still exists, together with many much older relics of the fortress. It remained in the same hands until 1494, and was a second time carried by an heiress to another line, that of Otho van Arkel, Lord of Gorcum, from whom the present owner is said to be descended: a remarkable fact, considering what a scene of wars the banks of Maas have been.

Mr. Box not only gives a detailed history of the various possessors of the Lordship of Ammerzode, but also tells some romantic stories connected with them. The more strictly historical part

of his book begins with the seventeenth century, and the archives of the family De Woellmont are, it seems, rich in letters and other documents belonging to that and subsequent periods. The members and connexions of the family took part, it appears, in many political events. Among the letters is one from Maurice of Nassau, directed to the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom. It contains advice about the treatment of a suspected spy, and with regard to the siege of the stronghold, which was then in his charge. The letter is in French; it is dated from the camp at Graver-Weert, August 27, 1622, and introduces no less important a personage than Spinola. It was written by a secretary, in a beautiful, clear, and firm fashion, well known in Dutch MSS. of the time, each letter being carefully formed and finished, but it is signed by Prince Maurice. There are also some very curious glimpses of military intercourse between the Baron who held the Castle of Ammerzode for the Dutch and those who possessed the neighbouring Fort of Crèvecoeur for Louis the Fourteenth: the invader often asked for wood, corn, straw, and other provisions, and threatened to pillage and burn without pity unless his requisitions were complied with. The Frenchman on one occasion asked the Baron to dine, and offered "to make him up a bed." Turenne and the Count de Large, commander at Bois-le-Duc, come on the field, and with them William of Nassau (William the Third of England). Mr. Box gives a fac-simile of a letter by William, dated "a la Haye," Feb. 25, 1683, and concerning certain privileges of the chase. "Commissary for the King, Louis the Fourteenth," Demeurier, gives notice, "*De par le Roy*," to send from Ammerzode to Crèvecoeur, certain moneys, stores, and fifteen cows for the sustenance of the (French) troops, within fifteen days; in the case of non-fulfilment of the demand, "you will be burnt without pity." Safe-conducts or passes granted to the Baron of Ammerzode to quit his own house are given here, signed by the great Condé and by Turenne.

The book is enriched with many photographic illustrations, copies of portraits, &c., besides views of the castle, all of which have interest of their own. Mr. Box has, however, made some curious mistakes in regard to the portraits. We must decline to believe that the capital picture of a man in a skull cap, with long hair, and wearing a fur-trimmed dress, is truly described thus—"John van Arkel, Baron d'Amelroy, A.D. 1450 (A. Dürer, pnt.)." It is evidently the portrait of a citizen, most likely a Fleming, and not a Dutchman at all; it was, undoubtedly, painted near the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it in no respect resembles a work of Albert Dürer, who, being born in 1471, could not well have painted the Baron d'Amelroy of a quarter of a century before. Othon the Fourth, 1480, wears a ruff of the seventeenth century, and the portrait is the work of a contemporary of Vandyck, although it is ascribed to Van Theulden (*qu. Van Thielen*, 1618—1687), the same artist to whom Mr. Box attributes the likeness of Walranda, wife of the said Othon, which shows a stiff ruff and a coif of Mary Queen of Scots fashion, and was doubtless the work of a painter who lived in the later half of the sixteenth century. The portrait of a young lady, styled Catherine, Daughter of the Duke of Gueldres, died 1557, recalls the style of A. Moro, or of his time.

We do not believe that Goltzius painted the picture which figures here as the likeness of Catherine van Arkel. We trust Mr. Box's documentary evidences are better than his pictorial ones; but we may remark that the photographs are acceptable as transcripts from pictures, and add considerably to the charm of the book.

Of Mr. Box's literary accomplishments it is not necessary to say much. He says clearly what he means, and is deeply in love with his subject. Would that every visitor to an old castle would spend his leisure as profitably as Mr. Box has done.

The Mirror of Majestie; or, the Badges of Honour Conceitedly Emblazoned. A Photo-Lith Fac-simile Reprint. Edited by H. Green and James Croston. (Published for the Holbein Society by A. Brothers, Manchester.)

Andree Alciati Emblematum Fontes Quator. Namely, an Account of the Original Collection made at Milan, and Photo-Lith Fac-similes of the Editions Augsburg 1531, Paris 1534, and Venice 1546. Edited by H. Green. (Same Society and publisher.)

THESE reprints should be looked at from more than one point of view. The Holbein Society and Mr. Brothers first attracted notice by publishing what they styled fac-similes of two fine works by the great artist whose name they adopted, and they had the good fortune to be assisted by the learning, labour, and tact of Mr. Henry Green, who has contributed to these issues also. There could be no doubt of the literary and historical value of 'The Dance of Death' and the so-called 'Bible-Cuts'; but as to the artistic and technical merits of the "fac-similes," two opinions exist: (1), which is suggested with sufficient distinctness in the Preface to 'The Mirror of Majestie,' that these reproductions leave nothing to be desired as regards fidelity and delicacy; and (2), which we and many other critics entertain, that, although very creditable to the producers, and, on the whole, preferable to hand-made copies, *i. e.* re-engraved versions of the originals, the success of Mr. Brothers's "photo-lith fac-similes" is by no means complete; and that in some respects they are hardly equal to the well-known woodcut copies from the 'Bible-Cuts' and 'The Dance of Death.'

Had the former of these opinions been that of Mr. Brothers alone, and not been endorsed by the signatures of Messrs. Green and Croston to the Preface of 'The Mirror,' we should not have troubled ourselves to state again the manner in which the great works of Holbein were reproduced. Mr. Brothers appears to be not only the photo-lithographer to the Holbein Society, but also its publisher and a member of its Council; and he, naturally enough, accepts as perfect those reproductions with which he had so much to do. With Messrs. Green and Croston, however, the case is different. Thankfully acknowledging the graciousness of their compliments to "some critics, otherwise well qualified," we demur to what follows, that these critics have "widely erred by condemning as blemishes the truthful delineations which photo-lithography has presented of the engraver's and typographer's art in bygone times." We are not now concerned

with what the "art" with an uncouth name may or may not have done for engravers and typographers in bygone times. It is true that we were formerly under an impression that "photo-lithography" was a modern device, yet are, no doubt, mistaken, and prefer to turn to the books in question. As we were among those "critics" who regretted the shortcomings of Mr. Brothers's transcripts,—"condemned" is too stringent a term for our remarks on the subject,—we have, aided by the light afforded by the learned writers of the Preface, again examined the "fac-similes" from Holbein, compared them with original impressions of the designs they profess to render so fortunately, and also compared with the more recent issues by the Society many of the originals of the illustrations they contain, such as those to Peacham's 'Minerva Britannia,' which we selected as within the reach of those who may choose to follow us in testing the merits of these publications by means of a readily-accessible book. Unlike 'The Mirror of Majestic,' of which there is no copy in the Library of the British Museum, 'Minerva Britannia' may be seen there by any one; and it confirms what we said on the mode employed for reproducing these old emblematical woodcuts. If the Society's "Holbeins" were often rather blurred in their outlines,—a defect which, whatever might be said by unprofessional observers, is a very different matter from the "roughness" of the originals, which are broadly-drawn and manly specimens of draughtsmanship,—that blurring does not appear to anything like the degree in which it shows itself in many of the illustrations to 'The Fountains' and 'The Mirror.' This is especially the case with regard to the subsidiary examples. Defects by blurring are inherent in lithography, and can be avoided only by extreme care in printing and the selection of satisfactory impressions. Those who are familiar with the processes of working on stone know this characteristic shortcoming only too well, and they also know that, although not inevitable, it is likely to be exaggerated in photo-lithography. Another defect we too frequently observe in these reproductions is "rotteness,"—a term not readily explainable, but the meaning of which any artist will explain to Messrs. Green and Croston.

If these shortcomings appear prominently in transcripts from woodcuts that are broadly drawn and emphatically expressed, what can be said for the versions of the 'Impresi di Diversi Principi,' &c., by Pittoni, which include many examples of slighter and more highly-elaborated workmanship on metal? The delicacy of the workmanship is lost, and the lines of the engraver are generally driven together, or their crisp clearness is destroyed by "rotteness."

In conclusion, we are bound to repeat that these transcripts are not, in an artistic and accepted sense of the term, truly fac-similes; yet notwithstanding the application, more defective than it need have been, of the process of photo-lithography, they exhibit much that is valuable, in fact, nearly all there is worth having in the original woodcuts and typography. Thus much for one point of view.

We come now to the artistic qualities of the originals of these publications. With the exceptions of the 'Impresi di Diversi Principi,' &c., a few of the designs from 'Minerva Britannia,' which, however, are poor

things at the best, and other very inconsiderable portions of both books before us, they are unmitigated rubbish. The ponderous dullness of most collections of "Emblemes" is exaggerated to a fearful extent in the 'Mirror of Majestic,' which is perhaps the most stupid of books. More turgid fountains than those of Alciat have rarely run, yet the woodcuts in it are far better than those of 'The Mirror,' in the Paris edition particularly so. In that of Venice, it is noteworthy that the emblem of the *Gratia* is a copy from the well-known antique group of statues which Raphael adopted for his famous gem of a picture with the same subject. The drawing of this work, although not destitute of skill, is clumsy and vulgar. Whether it was worth while to disinter lumber like that which is before us while so many fine works yet remain in obscurity, is a question for the Holbein Society rather than for us. What might be done, especially if finer photo-lithography or another means were employed for transcription, it is not hard to say, for is there not 'Der Weiss Kunig,' of Hans Burgkmair?

As to the literary achievements of Mr. H. Green in these texts, it would be difficult to praise them too highly. All we regret is that his powers have been wasted on books which no considerable number of persons can care for, and nobody can pretend to admire.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Two proposals are afloat in regard to St. Clement Danes' Church, Strand. On the one hand, it is suggested that it should be simply removed, and rebuilt on a site where it may be less an obstruction to traffic than it now is. On the other hand, there is a talk of erecting, in a style that will harmonize with the Law Courts, an entirely new church, (together with schools and a parsonage, both of which are woefully needed), on a site to be obtained by the Government, and, as we understand, without cost to the parish. We should advise the parishioners to agree to the removal of their church. It is, in short, but a question of time, and the change might, at a future day, have to be carried out at the cost of the metropolis generally, including the parishioners, and not at that of the nation or by means of the Suitors' Fee Fund, whichever may be the source Mr. Lowe proposes to draw on. It is clear to those who look before that not only this church must be removed, but also the much more elegant one which serves the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, together with the mass of buildings which the churches have so long flanked and protected in the midst of the Strand. It is wonderful that these impediments have been tolerated, especially since the houses they cover now form one of the most miserable and degraded parts of London. Both the churches, or one only, might be rebuilt; probably one might serve both parishes. At any rate, it is more desirable that St. Mary's should be preserved than St. Clement's: not only on architectural considerations, but because the former is even now less of an obstruction than its neighbour, and will not interfere with the approaches to the Law Courts, nor disagree with the architectural aspect of those buildings. All these objections apply to St. Clement's as it now stands. So much on the removal of this place of worship. Its reconstruction is rather a matter of sentiment than of Fine Art, for, with all respect for its parochial admirers, we are bound to aver that it is very far from being a favourable, still less an illustrious, example of the architect's powers, being in the important respect of the tower proper anything but desirable for retention, much less rebuilding, and having capital defects, which are said to have been unavoidable. As to the historical associations of style in this case, on which some remarks have been made, we cannot see why, as a Gothic church

served the parish from the removal of the Romanesque, or round-arched original, down to the building of that which is before us, a Gothic church would not do so again. Mr. Street would certainly not fail to design a fine work, which might group admirably with the proposed schools and parsonage and the new Law Courts. What the sentiment which is entwined about the existing church may be, we cannot say, but we should not estimate its power very highly, especially as the building has no very great historical or mortuary associations.

Fine-Art Cossip.

WE understand that it is intended to erect the granite parapet of the Chelsea Embankment in a plain and solid line, as a work in the material should be, and not after the fashion of the Northern and Southern Embankments, which comprise trivial balustrades, of the order which is named "footmen's calves," with mouldings which are suitable to sandstone and limestone, but not to granite. The cost of working the balustrades and mouldings for the Northern and Southern Embankments was enormous, and added prodigiously to the outlay on those works. It was a pure waste of money. A plain and solid wall, coped or chamfered at the top, serves best for a granite parapet. The face of an embankment in that material must needs become grand, especially if wrought on a large scale, when it exhibits such a parapet as this, with a slightly battering water-wall and a bold torus moulding at the level of the roadway within.

We regret to hear that the bridge over the Thames at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, is to be carried out in accordance with the original design. In spite of changes and neglect, Cheyne Walk is, beyond all comparison, the most picturesque thoroughfare in London. The paltry design for a gew-gaw bridge in iron, which it is proposed to be erected there, displays an unrefined taste, and a vicious combination of engineering with pseudo-architecture. It is comparable only with, and hardly superior to, the toy called Chelsea Suspension Bridge. There is certainly much need for competent control to prevent degradation of public sites by speculative companies and engineers, who appear neither to know nor care for architecture or beauty, still less for the historic character of sites which they deface. Chelsea Suspension Bridge spoils Chelsea Hospital, by means of the foolish pretences of its design, not through its occupying the site it does. The eyes of Londoners have not yet got accustomed to the hideousness of the iron troughs which cross the foot of London Bridge and the centre of the Waterloo Road. Lambeth has been made uglier than before, not by the plainness nor the bigness of St. Thomas's Hospital, but by the affectation and wastefulness of the design. The huge railway termini which disfigure London on the Thames ought never to have been tolerated; the folly of using granite, as if it were soft sandstone, and might be profitably turned in a lathe, has been exemplified on the Northern Embankment as well as its Southern neighbour. Hungerford Bridge has been succeeded by an eyesore. Our very skies, the last glimpses of nature in London, have been needlessly ruled and scored by telegraph-wires and posts. Hampton Court Palace, notwithstanding all its memories and claims, its admitted beauty and its dignity, has had thrust upon it for a neighbour a bridge as hideous as that at Chelsea. It is time to put a stop to this waste; but so long as Parliament troubles itself only with the narrowest commercial aspects of the schemes which it sanctions, the same state of things will prevail, and the Legislature, which maintains the Department of Art, grants powers to deface the Thames to any engineer who can ally himself to a body of speculators with a little money in their pockets.

AFTER having for so many years illustrated the loyalty and the ill fortune of its promoters, Victoria Street, Westminster, is to be completed, or nearly so. New sets of chambers, designed by Mr. E. W. Pugin, are to occupy the whole, or nearly the whole, of this long desolate region.

THE Liverpool Fine-Art Exhibition opened on Monday last. It contains nearly 1,000 works of various kinds, the greater portion of which have been already seen in London. The Exhibition will continue open during the present and the following month.

THE choir of Gloucester Cathedral, having been "restored" under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, has been re-opened.

ONE of the chief pastoral landscapists of the Düsseldorf school, M. Richard Burnier, is now in England, making a set of studies of the Thames near Runemede. He is also painting some English cattle, which he finds to be very different from their Continental relations.

MANY of our readers who know Ilfracombe will be sorry to learn that the old chapel of St. Nicholas, on the rock at the entrance to the harbour, is to be removed, in order to make way for a new lighthouse and a pier. It is probable that the erection of a pier and lighthouse in the immediate neighbourhood would utterly ruin the picturesqueness of the rock and chapel: still, need those buildings be put exactly where it is proposed to place them? We fancy Ilfracombe, which is rather a watering-place than a sea-port, will be the loser by the execution of the scheme.

THE works on the New Grand Opera-House, at Paris, have been recommenced, owing to the payment of credits granted before the beginning of the late war.

IN Ceylon, the Government Archaeological Committee, accompanied by a photographer, have been successfully exploring Sigiri and Anaradjapoor. At Sigiri, life-size paintings have been found at a height of nearly two hundred feet. The colours are so rich and well preserved, that it is difficult to understand how the pictures of kings and queens can have been so long overlooked.

AN "Albert," or Music Hall, will shortly be opened at Reading. This vulgar application of the name of the once apotheosized Prince will probably put a stop to the nuisance of which it is an example.

MUSIC

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

HIGHLY interesting and attractive as the Three-Choir Festivals prove to the amateurs of the respective counties who have been unable to be present at the oratorio performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and at the colossal Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace, it cannot be expected that the metropolitan connoisseurs should be particularly excited by the execution of such familiar works as Handel's 'Messiah,' 'Israel in Egypt,' 'Jephtha,' and 'Dettingen Te Deum,' of Haydn's 'Creation,' and Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' There is certainly one advantage in these provincial interpretations of sacred music, an advantage which by many is regarded as a special superiority, and that is, the indescribable solemnity attendant upon hearing oratorio within cathedral walls, in presence, so to speak, both of the living and the dead. There are sensations, emotions, and associations experienced on such occasions, which go far to compensate for the sins of omission and commission which inevitably take place, owing to the practice absurdly adhered to by the Deans and Chapters of insisting upon the services of the local organists being retained as conductors. As regards Gloucester, the Cathedral has the advantage of having as organist a professor who has been justly regarded as one of the most efficient performers on the emperor of instruments; and as an able composer of music for the Church, Dr. S. S. Wesley has worthily preserved a reputation which his gifted father enjoyed. Still nothing but constant practice can render a musician competent to direct large choral and instrumental masses, and it is absurd to suppose that a triennial wielding of the *bâton* can give that confidence and *sang-froid* so necessary to animate singers and players with the right colouring of the scores of master-minds, to guide

them in the attacks, and to make them observe the proper times. What might cause these Three-Choir gatherings to enjoy a marked popularity with an outside world beyond the boundaries of the dioceses would be the production of novelties; not merely oratorios and cantatas, but other works as well designed to elevate the character of the music for cathedral and church services. If Dr. S. S. Wesley had consigned his stick to some experienced London conductor, still maintaining his position as a musical director of the Festival, and had composed a special work for the occasion, he would have really aided in the advancement of Art. In the original announcements, two new compositions were promised for the 148th meeting at Gloucester—a new oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and another one, 'Gideon,' by Mr. G. Cusins. It need scarcely be stated that any production, sacred or secular, emanating from so profound a musician as Mr. Macfarren would stamp any festival with more than ordinary interest. "*L'homme propose, Dieu dispose.*" It is utterly impossible to imagine by what directorial mistake 'St. John the Baptist' was withdrawn. The reason assigned, that the Gloucester engagements did not include a baritone, will not now be accepted; for the book of 'Gideon' assigns the music of that character to the special register for which 'St. John the Baptist' was written. Mr. Macfarren's proposal to alter the music to suit the exigencies of one of the basses engaged was declined. The composer has reason to complain of this treatment; and the musical public have a right to protest against such mismanagement as caused the non-production of 'St. John the Baptist.'

Gideon can scarcely be regarded as a promising hero for oratorio. The Rev. F. T. Cusins, the brother of the composer, who has written the book, has kept his subject within the narrowest limits. In the twenty numbers of the score, the biblical facts are confined to the angel's visit to Gideon, his offering consumed by fire, the miracle of the fleece, the reduction of his army by the water-test to 300 followers, the stratagem of the pitchers, lamps, and trumpets, and the jubilant strains for the victory. Peculiar sympathy with Gideon cannot be easily excited; he is neither Elijah nor Eli, Abraham nor Moses, Peter nor Paul; he is a kind of Naaman, indeed, about whom the interest is also secondary. A wise discretion has therefore been exercised by the composer in not following the example of Mr. Charles Horsley, who also set the history of Gideon. One battle-piece is enough in an oratorio, and one triumphal march will serve for any army, Israelite or Midianite. Mr. F. T. Cusins takes his texts of adjuration, supplication, prayer, and commentary mainly from the Psalms, which are assuredly poetical, and supply an inexhaustible number of suggestions for settings. So far as the characters of Gideon's story are concerned, the libretto is restricted to the Angel (soprano), Gideon (baritone), and a Prophet, who is nameless in Judges, (basso). These are supplemented by the inevitable Israelite (tenor), and Israelitish woman (contralto), to whom the didactic singing is assigned. The chorals comprise Angels, Israelites, and Midianites; the former are treated in the conventional way, and the routine elements are introduced: the instrumental introduction, the choral recitatives, the solo recitatives, airs, scenes, and duets for principals, the accompanied quartet, the unaccompanied quartet, the Battle-Piece, the Triumphal March, and the jubilant *finale*. It must always be a matter of deep regret that Meyerbeer did not live to produce an oratorio; from his innovations in the lyric drama, it is certain he would have revolutionized the ordinary mode of treatment in oratorio-writing. At all events, the use of the chorals would have been materially extended, and the characters would have possessed strong dramatic (not theatrical) interest.

Now it is right to admit that the antecedents of Mr. W. G. Cusins free him from the charge of presumption in undertaking what ought to have been called a Cantata, for it is only in one part. To essay an Oratorio or a Symphony is to attempt

the grand epic of musical inspiration. Mr. Cusins has won a good name as a violinist, as a pianist, and as an organist. He has composed works which indicate study and practical acquaintance with the best schools. But in oratorio, the musical world has become exacting. Genius alone can justify those who follow in the wake of the great masters. Now Mr. Cusins represents no school; his music is of the composite order: it is alternately German and French, and when it is English it is weak. This lack of individuality is the rock on which Mr. Cusins has split. It is not enlivening to listen to strains which are almost unceasingly suggestive. It is very much like hearing a preacher who recalls the sermons of the most eminent divines, and never makes an original remark. In 'Gideon' there are two contralto airs and one tenor song, essentially Mendelssohnian; there are Spohrish traits of orchestration; the recollections of M. Gounod have haunted Mr. Cusins, and he cannot get Meyerbeer either out of his memory. These similarities are, of course, accidental; for Mr. Cusins is a conscientious musician, who would shrink from plagiarism; but 'Gideon' has not inspired him, any more than it did Mr. Charles Horsley. It would be useless to follow the score in detail. No. 8, for two sopranos and two contraltos, is certainly the most captivating; but whilst this quartet is being sung, "Lift thine eyes," from 'Elijah,' rings in the ear. No. 14, the second contralto air, "The righteous shall rejoice in the Lord," will delight those who relish a paraphrase of "O rest in the Lord." There are, as might be anticipated, from Mr. Cusins's orchestral experience, some clever points in the instrumentation, but it is a mistake to identify the oboe with the human voice, for the mixture is not agreeable; and in the Battle Chorus the imitative booming of artillery is an anachronism. Whitworth, Armstrong and Krupp were unknown in Gideon's days, and the breaking of pitchers is not a cannonade. Mr. Cusins strains his voices too much even for a Tietjens; the soprano air, "The Lord, He it is," is too exhausting; and even for a Santley, for whom the music of 'Gideon' was evidently intended, the call upon the *Ps* is most trying. Mr. Lewis Thomas did his work bravely; but could he not also have tested his compass for 'St. John the Baptist'? Mr. Vernon Rigby was the tenor, the part for which was well voiced. Madame Patey had the two contralto songs, and they could not be in better hands. A deep-toned but rough basso did duty for the little music allotted to the Prophet. Miss Harrison and Miss Martell, the former a soprano and the latter a contralto, assisted with Mdlle. Tietjens and Madame Patey in the quartet for four female voices.

The other remarkable points in the week's programme were the selections from Spohr's 'Calvary,' and the first performance, at the Three-Choir Festivals, of the oratorio by Bach, 'The Passion,' but the executants have not conquered its difficulties, and the interpretation was far inferior to that in Westminster Abbey and in St. James's Hall, under Mr. Barnby's direction. There is, however, no reason to despair of the future of this sublime work, the fitting place for the execution of which is certainly a cathedral or church. 'Calvary' has never obtained, nor is it likely to obtain, the favourable consideration that Spohr's 'Last Judgment' and 'Fall of Babylon' have obtained. This is not on account of the music, for 'Calvary' (the composer's second oratorio) contains some of his finest compositions. The main objection raised is to the introduction of the Saviour, as in Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives,' Graun's 'Tod Jesu,' and Bach's 'Passione.' The substitution of the Apostle John for Christ, by the late Prof. Taylor, was never liked. In 'Calvary' the details of the Crucifixion are closely followed, but not more so than in the Passion plays in Spain and Bavaria. Dr. Wesley selected the Overture in *c* minor, very learned, but dry; No. 1, the Chorus of Disciples, the solo parts sung by Mdlle. Tietjens and Mr. Lewis Thomas; No. 23, the Trio for female voices, "Jesus, Heavenly Master," difficult, but charming, given by Mdlle. Tietjens, Miss Martell (a promising pupil of Madame

Sainton-Dolby), and Madame Patey; No. 6, the air for sopranos, "Though all thy friends prove faithless" (with Chorus of Women), assigned to Mdlle. Tietjens; and No. 36, the *finale* of the oratorio, "Beloved Lord," a striking piece of impressive choral writing.

We must reserve further notice of the Festival until the next *Athenæum*, as the performances only ended yesterday morning (Friday); but the sermon which was preached after divine service in the Cathedral on Tuesday last, to inaugurate the week's doings, must not be passed over in silence. The preacher was one of the Canons, the Rev. E. D. Tining, M.A. His text was from Malachi, ch. iii., part of ver. 1, "Behold, I will send my Messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple." It has been assumed that the Festival preacher has been generally chosen for two objects: in the first place, he has to advocate the cause of the diocesan charity; and, secondly, he is expected to be a kind of defender of music as a means of divine worship. The reverend Canon, however, if he really proposed to defend the Festivals, adopted the most extraordinary mode of advocacy. The sermon, whilst it tended to raise considerable doubts in the weak-minded as to the use of Cathedrals at all for oratorio, was a direct attack on the concerts of secular music, and on the balls and other entertainments during the week. The Rev. Mr. Tining made a reservation, it is true, as to the luncheons, dinners, &c., which he classified under the head of "refreshment" prior to even song. With the workmen scarcely out of the restored choir, he launched a diatribe against the erection of the orchestral platform, as if the musician was not quite as important in the inspiration of devotional feeling as the architect. Now, if the congregations (for they are not audiences) of the Cathedral this week had had to decide by vote whether the 'Hallelujah Chorus' of Handel, and the "Thanks be to God" of Mendelssohn, or the sermon of Mr. Tining had inspired the more solemn feelings, the reverend preacher would have found himself in a miserable minority. There are sermons in Scores as well as in Stones—there is eloquence in Melody as well as in Oratory.

AMATEUR COMPOSERS.

No. I.

THESE, at the time being, form a group so distinct and peculiar as to merit a monograph. The following paragraphs, however, are of necessity mere indications touching a few, and far between, points of the subject.

Not a few of the guild have wrought with an amateur ignorance so self-complacent and an industry so perverse as to merit reprobation; such success as they have gained being discreditable to our judgment and a drawback on our chances of progress. The most remarkable example, perhaps, on record is that of the deceased lady who wrote as "Claribel," and who, by an adroit administration of that which is elegantly called "the royalty system,"—a system connived at by singers who ought to have been superior to such malpractices,—was enabled to amass an income such as many a real musical thinker and writer, on whose education a small fortune has been spent, never gathered, by hours of severe daily labour. No one, it must be recorded, would have desired less than herself to harm the fraternity of musicians; what she did was done in all honest ignorance; but betwixt vanity and the love of lucre the injury was perpetrated, and supported, as I have said, by those who should have known better.

Ere I come to speak of the sterner sex, I may recall more favourably the names of other lady amateurs less famous, but infinitely of more sterling value. One of these was (or is?) Miss Forbes, of Medwyn, whose songs, if not original in design, were thoroughly finished, and would bear strict inspection.—Another more distinguished example may be named in Mrs. Tom Taylor, whose music (some of it in more ambitious form than that of the ballad, being instrumental as well as vocal) is care-

fully written, clearly wrought out, and, if sometimes weak in its connecting links, also sometimes vigorous and spirited.—Of Miss Gabriel, who has unquestionably the popular ear, it is less easy to speak. She has fancy, taste and elegance; and has shown a commendable progress in structure and in harmony; but her popularity has tempted her into that fatal facility which almost precludes the possibility of originality of style. That the best of the mighty men, Beethoven, Mozart, and Rossini not excepted, have felt the importance of reconsidering their first thoughts, the slightest study of their biographies will prove. The want of such retrospect is a singular characteristic of amateur composers, male as well as female. While naming a few of the latter, I cannot forget two; albeit they may be said to stand on the Debatable Land, having been mixed up with Music in its many forms and expressions. One of these was Madame Fanny Hensel, Mendelssohn's sister, and (it may be said) his other self; yet whose music is, when all has been told, weak and imitative, however correct. The other is our only great English female dramatic singer of modern times—one may say of any time—Adelaide Kemble, now Mrs. Sartoris. There is a set of songs by her to the poetry (not verse) of her no less gifted sister, Mrs. Butler, one of which lingers in my ear like a familiar friend, though it is years ago since I heard it, by reason of its originality of rhythm, depth of expression, and beauty of vocal phrase. If it be a *reflet* (as the French say) of Gluck's "Objet de mon Amour," in his 'Orphée,' it is almost an equivalent to that most touching of melodies.

There is an abundance of ladies of any and every age who write and publish and push their songs when and where and however they can find an opportunity or force a wedge; but with these there is, in return, no pressing need to deal.

HENRY F. CHORLEY.

DRAMA

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

A VERSION, in three acts, of Molière's 'École des Femmes' was produced at the Queen's Theatre on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Rousby. Mr. A. W. Dubourg, to whom the translation is due, has altered very slightly the character of the original—the process of adaptation consisting simply in omitting scenes judged superfluous, and dialogue considered too free or too *naïve* for an English audience. The result thus obtained can scarcely be considered successful, since while the scholar missed the point of Molière's humour or sarcasm, and even the very catchwords with which the performance of the comedy is associated, the audience found a portion of the dialogue, emasculated as it was, too strong for its taste, and signified on more than one occasion its disapproval. There was not much more to admire in the performance than in the play. Two parts only in the comedy were assigned to actors in whom the public has an interest, and these were badly supported. As *Arnolphe* Mr. Rousby was ludicrously violent. A portion of his performance showed some subtlety and power, but the moment an opportunity was afforded the actor went off into tragic "tantrums." Mrs. Rousby as *Agnes* was neither girlish nor French, but passed from an appearance of stolidity to one of complete assurance and self-dependence. This is certainly not the *Agnes* of Molière. The 'School for Wives,' as the translation is called, was performed for two nights only, after which the theatre closed, to re-open this night, for the performance of Mr. Will's new drama of 'Hinko.'

Dramatic Gossip.

THE death, by suicide, of Mr. Walter Montgomery gives painful importance and interest to this week's theatrical intelligence. During the progress of his late experiment at the Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Montgomery had exhibited signs of depression stronger than could be accounted for

by a want of success, for which he avowed himself prepared. On Wednesday he married, and on Friday evening he shot himself. What motives led to this tragic deed will never be known, nor is it indeed necessary that the public should be let behind the scenes of a private sorrow, and acquainted with a mystery—if mystery there be—wholly personal in nature. A verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded. Mr. Montgomery has not long stood prominently before the British public, his chief success having been obtained in Australia and America. His first appearance was at the New Royalty Theatre, while under the management of Miss Kelly. In 1863 he played *Othello* at the Princess's. Subsequently he went to Drury Lane. At the time of his death Mr. Montgomery was in his forty-fifth year.

THE Vaudeville Theatre will re-open to-night, with a new comedy, by Mr. Alberty, entitled 'Apple Blossoms.' Mr. Montague has seceded from the management of this theatre, and will shortly open the Globe with a drama said to be by Mr. H. J. Byron.

MR. SHEPHERD is once more to resume the management of the Surrey, with the varying fortunes of which he has long been associated. This theatre will re-open on the 23rd instant, with a new drama, in which Mr. Henry Neville and Miss Julia Daly will appear.

SIR STERNDAL BENNETT has given the Directors of the Royal National Opera Company permission to perform (for the first time on the operatic stage) his cantata 'The May Queen,' which will be produced at the St. James's Theatre next month, under the direction of Miss Rose Hersee, who will represent the May Queen.

A NEW drama, of the "blood-and-thunder" type, entitled 'Auramania,' produced at the Alfred Theatre, has served to introduce to the British public Miss Johanna Pritchard, an American actress. The acting of this lady is of a strongly melo-dramatic order.

SOME interest may be felt in seeing the cast with which 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' was first rendered, and that assigned it at the forthcoming representation at the Français. M. Got succeeds M. Regnier as Michonnet; M. Bressant replaces M. Maillard as Maurice de Saxe; Madame Favart plays the part of Adrienne, originally sustained by Rachel; and Madame Arnould-Plessy that of the Princess, first played by Madame Allan. Madame Marie Royer succeeds Madame Denain as Athenais. As Poisson, M. Coquelin replaces M. Got, and as the Prince, M. Kime supplants Samson. M. Leroux re-appears as the Abbé, being the only member of the company who renews his impersonation.

A THREE-ACT comedy, by M. Hennequin, a Belgian writer, unknown previously in Paris, though of some reputation in Brussels, has been performed at the Vaudeville. It is an amusing piece of absurdity, more suited to the Palais Royal or the Variétés than the house at which it was performed. It was well acted by MM. Delannoy, Parade, Saint-Germain, and Madame Berton, and provoked much laughter. A one-act comedy of M. Laluyé, 'Chez le Notaire,' was also produced.

'LES CHANSONS DE NADAUD,' a three-act piece of MM. Gaston Marot and Michel Anedo, has had a dubious reception at the Ambigu-Comique. 'Un Nuage dans un Ciel Bleu,' a one-act comedy, by M. Marot, was more successful. A drama in five acts, entitled 'Jeanne la Rousse,' is in rehearsal at this theatre, and will be produced, it is expected, in the course of next week.

THE Porte St-Martin Theatre, destroyed during the late troubles, is to be rebuilt, and will re-open under the management of M. Raphael Félix.

A PROVERBE of George Sand, hitherto unpublished, is about to be performed by the Bertons, M. Desrieux, M. Tallieu, and Madame Damain, in the course of a tour they are to undertake through Western France.

A COMEDY, by M. Jules Guillemot, entitled 'La Sainte Lucie,' has been read at the Gymnase-Dramatique.

'LE COMMANDEUR FROCHARD' is the title of a three-act comedy, by MM. Deslandes and Raimbault, to be ere long produced at the Variétés.

M^{DLLE} KELLER, an actress of the Variétés, and subsequently of the Palais Royal, has undertaken the management of the theatre at Odessa, and is at present in Paris, engaging a company for the performance of opéra-bouffe.

THE ascendancy of spectacular pieces in Paris is still maintained. Without counting the "revues" which the close of the year always brings, no less than eight theatres announce novelties belonging to this class; these are the Gaité, the Menus-Plaisirs, the Château d'Eau, the Ambigu, the Châtelet, the Folies-Dramatiques, the Variétés, and the Bouffes Parisiens.

THE Municipal Council of Milan has voted 205,000 lire as a subvention to the associated management of the theatres La Scala and Canobbiana.

M^{DLLE} LAMOUREUX, one of the most graceful dancers Paris has seen of late years, has accepted an engagement at the theatre of Isabella la Católica of Grenada.

MADAME PASCA is about to appear at the Theatre Michel, St. Petersburg, in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur.'

A *pochade*, by M. Commerson, entitled 'La Naissance de Venus,' is in preparation at the Folies-Nouvelles.

HERR RODERICK BENEDIX and Herr Gustav von Moser are writing conjointly a new comedy, and Herr A. Lindner has finished a new drama, which will be brought out by the new management of the Berlin Victoria-Theater.

At the Theater an der Wien, 'Der Rajah von Mysore,' an operetta, has been produced as a novelty, with a new one-act comedy, entitled, 'Ernest,' adapted from the French.

HERR G. A. NADLER's new play, 'Das Geheimniss unter Kaiser Joseph II.,' has, according to the German papers, been very successful in the Austrian theatres. The strength of the piece is in the expressions against the rule of Priests and Jesuits.

HERR FRANZ TREUMANN, of Vienna, has finished a new play, entitled, 'In Vertretung der Director,' or 'Wie man's treibt, so geht's nicht weiter,' which will shortly be performed.

A NEW comedy, by Count Geza Zichy, entitled 'The Phrenologist,' has been performed with much success at the National Theatre of Pesth.

'PROBITÀ E MISERIA,' a new comedy, by Signor Licurgo Puccioni, met with a favourable reception at its first performance in the Arena Galdoni.

DR. KARL TÖFFER, a well-known German dramatist, died at Hamburg, on the 22nd of August.

SIGNOR FERDINANDO MARTINI's new comedietta, in one act, 'Chi sa il Giuoco non l'insegna,' performed for the first time by the Ciotti, Lavaggi, and Marchi company, has been very well received at Pisa.

A VERSION of 'Les Misérables,' of Victor Hugo, has been produced at Wood's Museum New York.

WHAT would modern readers think of theatrical criticism such as the following, which is extracted from *Mist's Journal*, No. 142, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1728?—"We hear that in a certain Alley in Wapping during these Holidays the Coronation of *Anna Bullen* has been represented by *Punch's* Company of Actors with very great Applause, and that all that have seen it agree that they have far excelled their Erethren of *Drury Lane* in the conduct of that Farce, and it is the common opinion that the modern Actors have much the best heads for Theatrical Decorations. The Emulation between these two Companies may possibly create some mirth hereafter, which, we promise, the Public shall not lose."

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